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STUDY OF THE "DREAM OF THE RED CHAMBER"

The "Protective Shield for Officials" Protects the Dictatorship of the Reactionary Landlord Class

- About a few lawsuits in the first 80 chapters of the Dream of the Red Chamber

by

Li Kuo-t'ao (李国涛)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 13, 1975)

The Dream of the Red Chamber is an outstanding political historical novel that makes an extensive and profound exposure and criticism of the various sectors of the feudal society on the decline and can be described as an encyclopaedia of feudal society. This novel principally deals with politics, class oppression and class struggle. The criticism by its author Ts'ao Hsueh-ch'in of the feudal judicial system and organizations as the important tool of the landlord class occupies a very important place in the Dream of the Red Chamber.

The state is a class apparatus for one class to oppress another, and the judicial organization is an important component of this state apparatus. As was pointed out by Marx and Engels in the "Communist Manifesto," the bourgeois "law is nothing more than the will of this class of yours that is regarded as the law." The law of the landlord class in feudal society is the embodiment of the will of the landlord class and is implemented by the state apparatus, including the judicial organizations, of the landlord class. Through exposing the darkness and ugliness of the judicial organizations with a pungent pen, the Drama of the Red Chamber has profoundly reflected the reaction and rottenness of the state power of the landlord class represented by the four leading families bearing the surnames of Chia, Shih, Wang and Hsüeh doomed to inevitable collapse in the last part of the feudal society.

The Dream of the Red Chamber takes socio-political life under the reigns of Yungcheng and Ch'ienlung of the Ch'ing Dynasty as its background. During this historical period, class struggle grew ever more acute with each passing day, the peasants endlessly rose in insurrection, and the newly emerging capitalism budded and gradually formed a force pounding against the feudal system. The reactionary ruling classes carried out the Confucianist political line and implemented the sanguinary "rule of propriety." The aristocracy and powerful families ran wild, and the peasants were deep in misery. In the judicial field, the teaching that "penalty is not extended to the official ranks" was practiced in toto. It was amidst such extremely corrupt rule that the political phenomenon of "the protective shield for officials" as portrayed in the Dream of the Red Chamber appeared. In the third year after the founding of the Ch'ing Dynasty, the "Law of Great Ch'ing" was promulgated for the suppression of the peasants and the protection of the landlords and of the rule of the landlord class. But such law also could not be carried out to the letter. The reactionary ruling classes invariably drew on their political prerogatives and political influence to look for other excuses to justify their own wicked rule. Engels said that in the judicial field, for the purpose of further oppressing the peasants, the aristocratic landlords always could "find excuses of this or that kind and are daily looking for such excuses." From the few lawsuits in the Dream of the Red Chamber, we can clearly see that the "protective shield for officials" is a typical outline of the dictatorship of the landlord class in the last part of the feudal society.

Chairman Mao says, "The emperor reigned supreme in the feudal state, appointing officials in charge of the armed forces, the law courts, the treasury and state granaries in all parts of the country and relying on the landed gentry as the mainstay of the entire system of feudal rule." In the feudal state, the officials and the gentry have always been two in one. The Chia family, the principal target portrayed in the Dream of the Red Chamber, was the first one privileged by the "protective shield for officials" in Yingt'ienfu. It was the most powerful, wealthy and honorable gentry in the place, and at the same time, there was also an incumbent leading bureaucrat wielding power. There were in the Chia family two with degrees of nobility, and one of them was in office and a high ranking official nominated by the emperor. Chia She declared with not the least ambiguity that all young dependents of their family "will not be denied office when they are fit to serve as officials." On the other hand, they had "many friends and relatives closely associated for generations serving (as officials) in other places." A look at the list of guests of the Chia family would be sufficient to show that princes and high-ranking ministers at the higher level and viceroys, governors, department heads and magistrates at the lower level all flocked to this family. Even Lai Ta, the chief vassal of the Chia family, and his son Lai Shang-jung became magistrates due to the "favors" of their master. This exposed the very complicated characteristics of the collusion of the bureaucracy and the gentry through the portrayal of the "protective shield for officials."

This was also the actual state of affairs in society before and after the writing of the Dream of the Red Chamber. In the early part of the reign of K'uanghsi, there were Ming Chu and So-o-t'u who recruited their own lieutenants and had an unlimited desire for more. After Yungcheng came to power, Lung-k'o-to and Nien Keng-yao, on the strength of their meritorious service in helping the emperor ascend the throne, indulged in all sorts of evil-goings. During the reign of Ch'ienlung, Ho Shen was corrupt to an alarming extent. Ch'ienlung had openly admitted that "the gentry at court cliqued together for insidious purposes, were very complicated, and resorted to all kinds of foul."

The reactionary ruling classes and their lackeys invariably kept talking about the "equality" of their "law" for all people. They claimed that their officials "strictly enforced the law" before all people. Actually, all this was deceitful talk. Let us take a look at a case in the 4th chapter of the Dream of the Red Chamber. A family member of Feng Yüan lodged at the court of Chia Yü-ts'un a complaint against Hsüeh P'an for manslaughter. He cried "I have filed a lawsuit for more than a year, but nobody has taken the responsibility for making a decision." This was nothing strange. Lenin said that in Tsarist Russia, "all complaints lodged against officials for corruption, plunder and atrocity sank like rocks into the vast sea. Official corruption made all complaints useless." Things were also entirely like this in the last years of feudal China. At that time, all lawsuits, "big or small, invariably took several months to settle, and sometimes they were left unsettled after a delay of several years." "Payments had to be made for filing the lawsuit, for issuing writs, for arresting the offenders, for hearing exchange of questions and for holding a court trial." Therefore, "a lawsuit might cause a man of the middle class to go bankrupt." (Ch'üan Tsu-wang's "Chieh Yü T'ing Chi") Similar accounts are often found in books. Those of the "middle class" could risk bankruptcy, but the poverty-stricken common people fundamentally had no means to proceed with a lawsuit.

Furthermore, what developed after a lawsuit? The landlord class had power and influence, and there were many ways to seek mitigation and absolution. The price for mitigation and absolution was also clearly stipulated in law. Hsüeh P'an knew very well the subtlety of this judicial system. "It doesn't matter much for me to spend some money." Viewed in a less favorable light, people like Hsüeh P'an also would never have to suffer much even in prison. This was clearly described by Fang Pao of the Ch'ing Dynasty in his "Miscellaneous Notes in Prison." What Fang Pao described was the state of affairs in the prison of the Board of Punishments. The prisoners were treated differently in strict accordance with the amount of bribe offered. Provided the right amount of money was spent, a prisoner sentenced to execution could also be replaced with another prisoner at execution time. The judicial officials worked in collusion and scrupled at nothing. Naturally, Fang Pao could only disclose the power of money, but had not touched upon the power of the "protective shield for officials."

The story of the "protective shield for officials" was touched upon through the person of Chia Yü-ts'un. The "protective shield for

officials" was a dominant force in the state power and judicial system of the last part of the feudal era, and this was vividly embodied in the person of Chia Yü-ts'un. Chia Yü-ts'un rose and fell and rose again in the feudal official circles, and he even became an upstart of the aristocracy. The author had something profound to air through giving the curriculum vitae of this man. However, these things could only be "lightly touched upon" for a detailed description would "offend the imperial court." But provided we trace back to the beginning, the beginning and subsequent development of things can still be clearly discerned.

At the beginning of the 4th chapter of the "Story of the Rock with a Preface by Ch'i Liao-sheng," a general commentary says, "You are requested to pay attention to the protective shield for officials and pen down with sorrow the ways of the world." In this connection, he could be said to have a deep understanding of the author. However, this commentator did not know that this "way of the world" was only the "way of the world" peculiar to the last years of the feudal era under the dictatorship of the corrupt landlord class. When Chia Yü-ts'un first set out on the course of "one excelling in scholarship and applying himself to be an official," he advanced smoothly in officialdom. But not long afterward, he was censured, and he lost his office. Although this could be described to his "covetousness and ruthlessness" and his "arrogance because of his ability," actually, it was because he had not found the way and a backer and had not associated himself with the powerful and influential gentry like the four leading families of Chia, Shih, Wang and Hsüeh.

To fall into the pit, is to gain in wit. Chia Yü-ts'un joined the power bloc of the four leading families, started his official career once again, and in no time he soared higher and higher. He was restored to office after he entered the service of Chia Cheng due to the recommendation of Lin Ju-hai. During his tenure of office at Yingt'ienfu, he delivered a crooked judgment in the case involving the killing of Feng Yüan to absolve Hsüeh P'an from a manslaughter lawsuit. Not long afterward Wang Tzu-t'eng, the revenue comptroller of the capital and the uncle on the maternal side of Hsüeh P'an, "submitted recommendations again and again," thus enabling Chia Yü-ts'un to have an audience with the emperor and become "a candidate for vacancies in the capital." He thus took one big step upward and was ushered into the organizations of the Central Government. After he became an official in the capital, he murdered Idiot Shih and seized the antique fan for presentation to Chia She. Sure enough, in the last month of that year, Chia Yü-ts'un was "appointed the Minister of War to assist in the administration of military affairs and participate in planning the affairs of state." He thus became a very influential and powerful bigwig.

The Dream of the Red Chamber each time uses only a few lines or a few words to relate these episodes, but when they are read in sequence, we can feel that they are important joints of weight. It is possible to sense therefrom that the "peculiar" force of the "protective shield for officials" is being brought into play.

The "protective shield for officials" has revealed the political relationships within the ruling group. In the case of Feng Yüan and the case of Idiot Shih, the matter of emphasis lies in the portrayal of the judicial officials, that is, the portrayal of China Yü-ts'un, that "bastard who escaped death from starvation", who entered the service of the political clique of the four leading familes, and who for the sake of climbing up the ladder attached no importance to human life. The case of the T'iehlan Temple involving the abuse of power by Wang Hsi-feng mainly describes the leading gentry and portrays how cunning and covetous Wang Hsi-feng received bribes, got in touch with officials, and traded two lives for 3,000 taels of silver. The lawsuit itself is almost not described. The novel only tells that Wang Hsi-feng instructed Wang Erh "to ask the man in charge of correspondence to write a letter in the name of Chia Lien and send it to Ch'angan hsien that night. The journey covered but a few hundred li and it took only two days to complete the arrangements."

What is worthy of note is that in the three lawsuits involving the killing of Feng Yüan, the son of a minor village official, by Hsüeh P'an, the ensnaring of Idiot Shih, a poor scholar, by Chia Yü-ts'un and the murder of a young couple by Wang Hsi-feng, the persecuted sides were not peasants or other paupers. As far as the four leading families in the Dream of the Red Chamber were concerned, the peasants and other paupers fundamentally could not be their opponents in a lawsuit. Because at that time "the peasants were in effect still serfs," and "the landlord had the right to beat, abuse or even kill them at will, and they had no political rights whatsoever." In marriage, in property and even in their very lives the peasants were dominated by the landlords and especially the influential gentry and landlords at will, and there was no need to adopt the form of "lawsuit." Likewise, as far as the slaves of the House of Chia were concerned, no matter how they were persecuted and maltreated, even after the tragic death of Chin Ch'uan and Ch'ing Wen, their relatives or other slaves could never go to the Court of Censors to file a complaint. This was something that could never be done under the dictatorship of the feudal landlord class. Therefore, although no peasants or slaves were involved in these three lawsuits, we can clearly see from these lawsuits their oppressed status.

The three lawsuits mentioned above were all major cases involving human life, marriage and property, but in the end, the oppressed invariably found their homes in ruin and their family members dead or scattered. They lost their family members and money, were covered with tears, but had nowhere to air their grievances. Because of this, the author had not thoroughly described things to his heart's content in order to avoid the stern and severe literary persecution at that time. But the fourth lawsuit or the case of Chang Hua versus Chia Lien was slightly different in appearance. First, it was a false lawsuit conducted by Wang Hsi-feng that involved only a jealous quarrel between a man and a woman. Viewed from the outcome of the lawsuit, there was also no direct tragic consequence, and it appeared to be a "farce."

With these superficial phenomena to "shelter" himself, the author was able to describe this lawsuit more boldly. He gave a vivid and detailed portrayal, and through laughing happily and cursing in rage, he showed that the "protective shield for officials" was a "despicable thing manifested in the form of government." In this lawsuit, there was a portrayal of how the House of Chia used the "protective shield for officials" to make the judicial organ satisfy its own demands. In the final analysis, the feudal political power protected the landlord class, the feudal officials were nothing more than the hired ruffians of the powerful families and the judicial organs were but the playthings of the imperial household and aristocracy. All this was clearly shown in this lawsuit.

This lawsuit began with Wang Hsi-feng hiring Chang Hua to sue her own husband Chia Lien. Meanwhile, she also spent money to bribe the bureaucracy into agreeing to take up this case. Wang Hsi-feng knew very well that this lawsuit would do no harm to the master of the House of Chia. Why was it then that she still filed the lawsuit? When giving instruction to her vassal Lai Wang, Wang Hsi-feng said, "This is only for creating some trouble for him so as to make everybody lose face." Actually not even this objective was attained. Wang Hsi-feng's original intention was to get hold of something so as to make a hell of noise in the House of Ningkuo and drive away Yu Erh-chieh. Because of this, Wang Hsi-feng made the dignified Court of Censors ride the merry-go-round.

Wang Hsi-feng set a really tall question by "accusing Lien Erh-yeh of defying the imperial decree when the state and the family are in mourning through concealing truth in a marriage, and of drawing on his wealth and influence to force another man to abrogate his marriage, drop his wife and marrying another girl." All these charges were of paramount importance and could cause an ordinary official to lose his office and even his life. Chang Hua was "deeply aware of the severity of such charges" and he dared not make such complaints. Wang Hsi-feng was so enraged that she hurled abuse at him saying, "That scabby dog is good for nothing. Go and tell him that it doesn't matter even if he accuses our family of plotting a revolt." What Wang Hsi-feng said really exhaustively portrayed the hauteur of a family of the influential gentry at the head of the "protective shield for officials" at Yingt'ienfu. When Chia Chen heard that Chang Hua had made such and such charges, he only said, "How daring he is!" This tone that showed he was completely unperturbed and did not care at all also made people see the influence of the master of the House of Chia. Chia Ch'en counter-measures were "to send at once 200 taels of silver by hand to the Court of Censors and order his domestic servants to go and answer questions." Since so serious a lawsuit only took these two simple measures to deal with, all else would present no problem at all. It could be seen that as far as the House of Chia was concerned, a so-called "lawsuit" meant but a few trips made by its vassals and the payment of a number of taels of silver.

There is very scanty concrete portrayal of the judicial officials in this lawsuit. But one minor detail is worthy of note and this is the instruction given by the Court of Censors on the lawsuit: "Chang Hua is ordered to pay back within the time limit set the money owed by him to the

House of Chia; he is ordered to marry the girl to whom he is betrothed when he has the means to do so." Chang Hua had not borrowed any money from the House of Chia, but the court issued this unfair order on the strength of the false charge brought by the House of Chia. As to the last part of the instruction, it was fundamentally impossible for Chang Hua to marry the woman that had gone to the House of Chia, but the instruction had to be worded in this way. There were two sentences in this instruction. The former sentence was worded in accordance with the bribed request of Chia Chen, holder of the hereditary rank of General Wei Lieh of the Third Grade and one of the four leading families. The latter sentence was worded to meet the request of Wang Hsi-feng, the niece of Inspector-General of nine provinces Wang Tzu-t'eng and power-holder in the House of Jungkuo. These four lawsuits in the first 80 chapters of the Dream of the Red Chamber make people see that what feudal political power calls "law" is nothing but the will of the feudal class. They make people see how the holder of the "protective shield for officials" devotes himself to the protection of the interests of his master and also his own office. Hence, they also make people deeply feel how extremely corrupt and reactionary this kind of feudal system is.

* * *

POLITICAL EVENING SCHOOLS

Occupy the Ideological and Cultural Positions in the Countryside with Socialism

by

the Education Bureau of Hsiyang hsien, Shansi Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 14, 1975)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, in the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the CCP committee of Hsiyang hsien has at all times tackled the proper operation of political evening schools as an important task in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. The communes and brigades have set up spare-time educational groups with secretaries in command. All of the 411 brigades in the whole hsien have set up political evening schools. The political evening schools take the study of politics and theory as the main effort, persist in taking the Party's basic line as the key link, conduct socialist education for the peasants and criticize capitalist tendencies.

The deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has given a boost to the rural political evening school. The development of the political evening school has also provided conditions for the deepening of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Up to the present, the political evening schools have trained for the countryside over 10,000 Marxist backbone theorists and more than 6,600 activists in scientific farming. This has made a positive contribution toward the firm implementation of the strategic task that "the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture" and toward the deepening of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Persist in Orienting Education To Serve Proletarian Politics and the Movement To Learn from Tachai in Agriculture

On the spare-time education front in the countryside, the struggle between the two classes and the two lines has all along been very acute and complicated. The focus of struggle is whether or not rural spare-time education should serve proletarian politics. Practice shows that where persistence is shown in orienting education to serve proletarian politics and the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, work moves forward and achievements results. Without taking this course of action, there is regression and failure in work.

The spare-time educatin carried out by the Hsiaszulo brigade of the Ch'engkuan commune implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line during the period of the land reform and cooperation movement, and was full of life. In 1952, illiteracy among young and able-bodied people had been fundamentally eliminated. It won the glorious title of "A Village of Culture." Later,

due to interference and sabotage from Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, spare-time education veered away from the right direction. It simply pursued cultural studies and neglected political education. As a consequence bourgeois ideas sprang up but collective production failed to go up. There appeared the strange phenomenon of the "village of culture" feeding on grain supplied by others.

The stormy great proletarian cultural revolution has brought down the Liu Shao-ch'i bourgeois headquarters and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i. An analysis of the Hsiassulo brigade's lesson drawn from the neglect of political education has made us deeply realize the great significance of the need to make education serve proletarian politics. Especially in the actual struggle of learning from Tachai in agriculture, we have come to see more clearly the importance of educating people with Mao Tsetung thought and occupying the rural ideological and cultural positions with socialism.

Some people hold that so long as more grain and more money are available, we have a Tachai-type brigade. This is wrong. In the past, some people of the Chingk'ou brigade lying close to Tachai also thought, "We have done what Tachai has done, and there is not much difference between us and Tachai." As a result, at a time of heated class struggle and two-line struggle, Tachai moved forward but Chingk'ou moved backward. The main cause was that it had not grasped the key link of class struggle and the two-line struggle, had not persisted in educating people with Mao Tsetung thought and had not eliminated the pernicious influence of the "theory that only productive forces count."

Summing up the above lessons from experience, by taking the proper operation of political evening schools as an important part of the effort to learn from Tachai in agriculture and as an important position for grasping the revolution in the superstructure, we have correctly oriented the course of rural spare-time education, and effectively brought about the deepening of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. The political evening school of the Hsiassulo brigade has criticized the over-simple cultural viewpoint, and through persisting in using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to educate the peasants, has brought changes to people, land and output. The per-mow grain output has risen from 260 catties in 1966 to over 800 catties. The facts show that rural spare-time education must adhere to the orientation of serving proletarian politics before it can move forward with big strides along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In Close Coordination With the Three Great Revolutionary Movements, Run Well Political Evening Schools in the Movement To Learn from Tachai in Agriculture

The political evening schools of our hsien have at all times taken the study of Marxism-Leninism and the Party's basic line as the main course of study and are run in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture to serve that movement.

(1) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "all school work aims at transforming the thinking of students," we take the study of Marxism-Leninism and the study of the Party's basic line as a main course of study in the political evening school.

In 1972, the whole hsien suffered from the most serious drought in a century. In the upsurge of the fight against the drought with a large force, a gust of evil wind sprang up, and it was said that "Hsiyang has moved at too fast a pace in the past few years," that "things have been overdone." The class enemies also availed themselves of the opportunity to say provokingly, "Hsiyang has in these few years made wrong criticism and done wrong things." In the midst of this struggle between progress and regression, the hsien Party committee put forward the battle cry, "Take Tachai as an example, study the Party's basic line in a big way, and vigorously whip up revolutionary enthusiasm and build socialism." The broad masses of cadres and the people were organized in the political evening schools to seriously study a series of directives issued by Chairman Mao since the great proletarian cultural revolution and his directive on the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work, to study such works by Marx and Lenin as the "Communist Manifesto" and "The State and Revolution," and to penetratingly criticize the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Through study and criticism, the ability of the cadres and commune members to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism was raised, a blow was struck at the disruptive activities of a handful of class enemies, the drought such as rarely seen in a century was conquered, and a further boost was given to the deepening of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the hsien Party committee led the people of the whole hsien to take the political evening school as a position in studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. With the Party's basic line taken as the key link, they deeply criticized Lin Piao's reactionary program for imitating Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. In association with the actual class struggle and the two-line struggle, they further solved the question of the direction and line in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. They also criticized the theory of innate genius "born with knowledge" and the idealist conception of history preaching "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class." In association with our hsien's tremendous achievements in learning from Tachai in fighting heaven and earth and changing mountains and rivers, they embraced the materialist theory of reflection and the materialist view that the slaves are the makers of history. Through study, the broad masses of cadres and people have raised very rapidly their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and further aroused their socialist activism.

Meanwhile, in the political night schools, a contingent of peasant Marxist theorists was organized to study some Legalist works and the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and sum up the historical experience of class struggle for serving the actual class struggle and the

two-line struggle. The students of the Shihp'ing Political Evening School studied the struggle between the Confucian "view on heavenly mandate" and the Legalist "formulation of heavenly mandate," criticized the "view on heavenly mandate" and fostered the idea that human will can overcome natural forces. In the anti-drought struggle, the poor and lower-middle peasants brought forward the slogan, "Have faith not in heavenly mandate but in revolution, for the poor and lower-middle peasants can overcome natural forces," and carried forward the revolutionary spirit of "carrying 100 loads from 1,000 li away for one mow of seedlings," thus insuring the timely planting of all the autumn seedlings. They also sank one pump well and two ordinary wells, thus making it possible to bring in a bumper harvest with the per-mow yield exceeding the "Yangtze River" level in a year of severe drought, and making a new contribution toward the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

(2) While taking the study of politics and the study of theory as primary, the political evening schools of our hsien have at the same time paid attention to the study of culture and technique, thus raising not only the level of Marxism-Leninism but also the cultural level. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the comrades with a low cultural level deeply feel that "without cultural knowledge, we cannot digest the theory of Marxism and Leninism." Therefore, the political night schools have set up literacy spare-time higher primary school, spare-time middle school and other classes for organizing them to study culture. Due to the return of a large number of junior and higher middle school graduates to their home villages, the political evening schools have also set up writing courses for imparting knowledge in such fields as the writing of critical articles, the writing of news reports, the writing of poems and songs. In 1972, for the sake of fighting the drought, the Hsiaszulo brigade built irrigation projects in a big way, but the class enemy jumped forth to sabotage them. The students of the political evening school's writing class wrote such commentaries as "The Present and the Long Run," "Money and Grain," etc., to strike blows at the enemy and educate the masses, thus furthering the smooth progress of the irrigation projects.

The political evening schools in the whole hsien have universally set up technical courses for popularizing the experience of Tachai in scientific farming and agricultural scientific knowledge. Emphasis is laid on the need to take the Party's basic line as the key link in learning technique, to penetratingly criticize such reactionary viewpoints as "the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace," "the slavish comprador philosophy," "the mystery of science," etc., spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and to raise the knowledge of the broad masses in scientific farming. It is also emphasized that Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking must be taken as the guide in learning technique and in popularizing the experience of the Tachai brigade in bringing mountains and rivers under control and in scientific farming. The students of the political evening school of the K'ungshih brigade of the Taopak'ou commune have studied the experience of Tachai in the interplanting of wheat and maize, and in light of the conditions of their own brigade and through repeated practice, have created the experience of interplanting a plot with four crops including wheat, maize and cotton. Despite three consecutive years of severe drought, both grain and cotton have surpassed the "Yangtze"

level. The 240 mow of field interplanted with crops have chalked up a per-mow grain output of 1,100 catties and a per-mow cotton output of 160 catties. The students said with a deep understanding, "Genuine knowledge comes from practice. Struggle adds to our skills. Only by laying hold of Chairman Mao's philosophical thought can we do a good job in scientific farming."

(3) Revolutionary cultural and art activities are carried out in the political evening schools. The political evening schools of the 411 brigades of the whole hsien have each set up one team (propaganda team), one room (library room) and three groups (creative writing group, commentary group and tutorial group). This weapon of culture and art is used to educate the people, hit at the enemy, and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat in the ideological sphere.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the various political evening schools took poems and songs as a weapon for attacking Lin Piao, Confucius and all old ideologies. In criticizing the saying that "learning is the noblest of human pursuits," the students of the Liu-chuang brigade wrote:

"Happiness is created with labor,
And perspiration is used to water the red flowers.
All undertakings are dedicated to the revolution,
But only labor ranks high."

To criticize the "view on heavenly mandate," the evening school students wrote a poem at what was originally the Mighty King Temple but now a place for the high-level irrigation station:

"The Mighty King Temple has been smashed,
And the "view on heavenly mandate" discredited by criticism
The high-level irrigation station is set up,
To seize power from the Mighty King.
One pool of sparkling water
Can irrigate 100 mow of fields.
Happiness is not ordained,
And bumper harvest is not dictated by heaven."

Like one round after another of heavy gunfire, the revolutionary poems and songs hit at the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and at Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The Liuchuang brigade now has a large army of poets 150 strong, and poems have been written in a number large enough to cover up the fields and gardens and songs are ringing in the villages. Poem contests are constantly held in the evening schools at evening meetings and in the fields. The Anyangkou brigade now has eleven persons who can compose songs. It has a cultural and art propaganda team composed of 80 persons. They use songs composed by themselves to sing the praises of socialism, of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

The political evening schools of various brigades also constantly learn to sing revolutionary songs, perform model revolutionary plays, rehearse cultural and art programs, tell revolutionary stories and hold poem contest meetings. They also adopt such forms as broadcasts, blackboard newspapers, short commentaries, cartoons, ballad singing, etc., to conduct education in ideology and political line and use socialism to occupy the ideological and cultural positions in the countryside.

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DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

Read and Study Seriously and Fight for the Consolidation of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

the Party branch of the 6th Company of a certain unit under the Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 14, 1975)

The cadres and fighters of our whole company have seriously studied Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory. Everyone has come to deeply understand that this instruction of Chairman Mao's is of major practical significance and far-reaching historic significance to our further understanding and implementing the Party's basic line and continuously popularizing, deepening and persevering in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, properly waging struggle to oppose and guard against revisionism, launching the socialist revolution and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Perseverance in the exercise of the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie is a fundamental Marxist principle. Through overthrowing the reactionary rule of the bourgeoisie and seizing state power the proletariat has risen as the ruling class. This is a big leap in the history of human progress and is a step of decisive significance in the direction of communism. However, this is but the beginning of the revolution to transform capitalist society into communist society. Just as the "Communist Manifesto" said, "It is the first step of the workers' revolution." Therefore, we must see the socialist period as a period in which decaying capitalism and growing communism struggle against each other. We see that in the socialist state, there is still harmony as well as contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base. In order to complete its historical mission, the proletariat must exploit its own political rule to build, consolidate and develop socialism. Without the dictatorship of the proletariat, socialism cannot be built, and even if it is built, it could not be consolidated and developed. This is a fundamental problem of scientific socialism, a Marxist scientific generalization and summation of class struggle and historical experience, and the quintessence of Marxism. Only through the dictatorship of the proletariat can we thoroughly triumph over capitalism, eliminate classes and finally realize communism.

Whether or not to extend recognition to the dictatorship of the proletariat is a touchstone for distinguishing between genuine and sham Marxism. All revisionists invariably devise all ways and means to distort, attack and abolish the dictatorship of the proletariat. They deny that the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between socialism and capitalism is the principal contradiction in socialist society. They deny that the proletariat must exercise all-

round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture. They deny that the proletariat should impose the necessary restrictions on that part of bourgeois rights still in existence. This was what Lin Piao did. He vigorously covered up the class contradictions in socialist society and obliterated class struggle in a vain attempt to change the Party's basic line. He maliciously cursed the dictatorship of the proletariat as what was called a "meat-mincing machine," rabidly attacked our Party and state for "upholding the law of Ch'in Shih Huang" and cried in the Confucian language that "those who depend on virtue prosper and those who depend on force perish." This fully shows that he has fully betrayed the Marxist doctrine on the dictatorship of the proletariat. In fact, they are not against dictatorship but what they want is the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, and what they oppose is the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is the essence of the problem.

The proletarian revolution has vested in the dictatorship of the proletariat a great historical mission which mainly covers two aspects, domestic and international. The tasks on the domestic side are mainly to suppress the resistance of the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes, to smash their plot in a vain attempt to carry out counter-revolutionary restoration, to constantly sweep away the breeding grounds for revisionism, to wage struggle against the newborn bourgeois elements, and to overcome the corrosive effect and influence of the bourgeoisie and of the force of habit in the old society over the proletariat, so that we can make it possible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again, develop the socialist economy, raise the revolutionary consciousness of the masses of the people, gradually abolish the three major differences, and prepare conditions for the realization of communism. The tasks on the international side are mainly to guard against armed subversion and aggression by imperialism and social imperialism. These tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat are all of supreme importance. In particular, the task to constantly sweep away the breeding grounds for revisionism is more formidable. This is because socialist society has just been born out of capitalist society. In many respects, it still bears the traces of the old society. These traces left over from the old society are the hotbed for the growth of revisionism and the foundation for capitalist restoration. The abolition of the traces of the old society and bourgeois rights and the overcoming of the capitalist spontaneous forces and the old force of habit is a most formidable and long-term task. Therefore, we must learn well the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and continuously raise our awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Viewed from the Marxist viewpoint on the theory of the state, the army is the chief component of state power. Whoever wants to seize and retain state power should have a strong army." As the Chinese People's Liberation Army is the cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must read and study seriously, strive to learn well the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and deepen our knowledge of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must

closely follow the great strategic plan of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and carry to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic levels. We must heighten vigilance, safeguard the motherland, and be prepared at all times to annihilate all enemies that dare to intrude. Together with the people of the whole nation, we must fight in unity and struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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EARTHQUAKES

Chinese State Council Commends Outstanding
Units in Earthquake Prediction and Forecast

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1975)

the state council issued a circular today, commending the units that have distinguished themselves in predicting and forecasting the earthquake in the southern part of liaoning province.

the circular reads: "a violent earthquake of a magnitude of 7.3 occurred in the haicheng-yingkou area in southern liaoning province, china, at 19:36 hours on february 4, 1975. chinese seismological workers had forecast this strong quake; under the unified leadership of the liaoning provincial committee of the communist party of china, the party and government organizations, army units and people in the stricken area had adopted effective measures of precaution in good time, greatly alleviating the damage caused by the earthquake in this densely-populated area. this is a vivid manifestation of the superiority of china's socialist system and a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line exclamation

"the state seismological bureau called two meetings to discuss possibilities of an earthquake. one was in june 1974 and the other in january 1975, both of which pronounced that a fairly big earthquake would strike the southern part of liaoning province. the professional seismological units and amateur quake prediction and forecasting organizations in the province, under the leadership of the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels, earnestly implemented the policy that seismological work must be placed under the centralized leadership of the party, put stress on precautionary work, combine professionals with the masses and indigenous with modern methods, and rely on the broad masses of the people to do a good job of prediction and precaution. they played a key role in predicting and forecasting the earthquake. the shihpengyu seismological station of yingkou city, the chinhsien county observation post under the luta city seismological station, the panchin area seismological station, the haicheng county earthquake observation post, the amateur earthquake prediction and forecasting group of the branch postal office of the huchuang commune in yingkou county, the amateur earthquake prediction and forecasting group of the no. 102 team of the liaoning metallurgical geological prospecting company and other units actively spread the knowledge of earthquake among the masses, extensively encouraged masses to make observations and take

precautionary measures and, before the big quake occurred, they kept a close watch on the seismic activity in the revolutionary spirit of serving the people whole-heartedly. the data of premonitory indications of the earthquake they collected and their timely preliminary forecasts made it possible for the shenyang seismological group to issue the warning that an earthquake was imminent. we hereby commend these units that have distinguished themselves in predicting and forecasting the earth quake that occurred in southern liaoning province.

"the great victory scored in forecasting the quake in southern liaoning and in precautionary work convincingly demonstrates that not only signs foreboding an earthquake can be observed but predictions and forecasts can also be made and that the damage can be minimized if effective measures of precaution are taken in advance. in a socialist country of the dictatorship of the proletariat as ours, the people and the seismological workers, armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, can certainly, step by step, get hold of the laws governing the occurrence and development of earthquakes and steadily raise the level of earthquake prediction and forecast provided they adhere to the party's basic line, conscientiously implement the policy guiding china's seismological work and go through the process of practice, knowledge, practice again, knowledge again. we hope that all the personnel on our country's seismological front will earnestly study and grasp the marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, do well in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, keep to our country's own road of developing seismic science and technology, guard against arrogance and rashness, make sustained efforts and contribute more to defending our socialist revolution and construction and protecting the lives and property of the people."

Chinese People in Earthquake-Stricken Area
Develop Production, Rebuild Homes

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 12, 1975)

inspired by the kind solicitude of chairman mao and the party central committee, the people in northeast china's haicheng-yingkou area, where a strong earthquake occurred on february 4, are making vigorous efforts to expand production and rebuild their socialist new homes.

people in every part of this area in southern liaoning province are fighting to offset the effects of the earthquake in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. the cadres and people confidently raised the slogan "we'll not bow before a severe calamity but strive to wrest a good harvest." preparations for spring farming are in full sowing although the thaw has not yet set in. in the hardest hit people's communes, more than 100,000 able-bodied men and women with 10,000 horse-carts are turning out every day to transport manure, repair terraced fields and ditches, level land and improve soil. they are full of drive, working from early in the morning till late in the evening.

old poor peasants, who had had their fill of suffering in the old society, said with emotion: "if such a strong earthquake had occurred in pre-liberation days, a great number of people would have perished and the survivors would have been left homeless and reduced to begging. now, bolstered by the kindness of chairman mao and the party, the people here have launched a new drive in production."

as a matter of fact, precautions against a possible earthquake started as early as half a year ago. last june, according to predictions given by the seismological department, party organizations at various levels in liaoning province strengthened their guidance of precautionary work. a network of seismic observatories and stations was set up to work in cooperation with local people in keeping a close watch on the situation and directing precautionary measures. the seismologists spread knowledge about earthquake among the local people, while criticizing lin piao and confucius. early this year, the seismological department made a comprehensive analysis of the data at hand and issued the warning that a fairly big earthquake would probably occur in the immediate future. party committees at all levels in the area promptly aroused the masses to get prepared against the shocks. some seismic observatories and stations in liaoning observed many abnormal phenomena before the

principal shock occurred on february 4. based on the prediction that an earthquake was imminent, the liaoning provincial party committee and the relevant city and county authorities promptly took emergency measures. many people's communes and production brigades and teams in yingkuo and haicheng counties took similar measures. these helped minimize the losses and casualties in this densely populated area. this serves an eloquent proof that in socialist new china under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, if we rely on the masses and professional seismological workers, armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and persevere in practice and sum up experience conscientiously, not only signs foreboding an earthquake can be observed but predictions and forecasts can also be made and if we do precautionary work well, the damage can be minimized.

the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee showed great concern for the people in the quake-stricken area. immediately after the strong earthquake occurred on the evening of february 4, the party central committee flashed a message of sympathy and then a central delegation was sent to the yingkou-haicheng area to extend sympathy and solicitude. large quantities of flour and pork were rushed to the scene so that the local people could enjoy a happy spring festival. many people in the earthquake-stricken area were moved to tears when they read the message or got together with members of the delegation for the spring festival. they shouted again and again: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live the communist party of china exclamation" a veteran poor peasant of kuantun commune, yingkou county, expressed his feelings in a peom: "the heart of chairman mao beats in unison with ours. he has deep concern and profound feelings for us. clothing and materials are sent in from afar and the people in every household are warmed to their hearts. we have a boundless love for chairman mao, which is deepened through our struggle to triumph over the effects of the disaster. we will wrest higher output to answer chairman mao's concern for us."

people in the quake-stricken area have received unreserved support from other parts of the country and the people's liberation army. immediately after the earthquake, commanders and fighters of the local p.l.a. units rushed to the communes and brigades where they had been assigned to work and threw themselves into operations to save people's lives and property. they went wherever the dangers were the greatest and worked day and night to help the peasants in the stricken area build simple homes with heated brick beds.

peking, kirin and hopei sent out medical teams that very night. large amounts of tents, building materials, winter clothes and quilts, cotton-padded caps and shoes, medicines and medical apparatus, cakes and other cooked food have arrived from more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including shanghai, tientsin, heilungkiang and kwangsi. leading cadres of the liaoning provincial party committee and shenyang, luta, chinchou, penki, fushun, liaoyang, tiehling and fuhsin party committees led comfort groups to the affected area to extend sympathy and solicitude and bring relief supplies to the local people. many factories sent people to the worst-stricken communes to join local poor and lower-middle peasants in counteracting the effects of the earthquake. all this vividly shows the profound class camaraderie so characteristic of socialist china where anybody in difficulty can count on help from all around.

led by the party organizations at various levels, the people in the stricken area have exerted themselves with greater revolutionary enthusiasm to learn from tachai, national pacesetter in agriculture, and rebuild new socialist villages. people in yingkou county, itself an advanced unit which surpassed the six-ton target for per-hectare grain yield set in the national programme for agricultural development last year, are determined to combat the disaster and beat their original 1975 plan for increasing grain production in the spirit of tachai. the cadres and members of the shuiyuan people's commune in the county have pledged themselves to follow the example of the tachai production brigade and conquer the difficulties brought up by the natural disaster by relying on their collective strength and through self-reliance. they not only declined the relief materials offered by the county government but instead sent more than 1,000 tons of rice straw to the most seriously hit places.

haicheng county, another advanced unit in learning from tachai, gathered 5.3 tons of grain per hectare last year and planned to surpass the 6-ton mark this year. undeterred by the disaster, the local people decided to maintain this bold plan. many communes and brigades have adopted additional measures to develop production.

li chin-fa, secretary of the general party branch of the fanchia production brigade in kanwang commune, struck a heartening note in his talk to the commune members: "it is a bad thing that our houses collapsed in the quake. but we can turn it into a good thing if we view it from a different approach. for it

enables us to build a new village. the quake broke pots and pans and we can replace them with better ones." the brigade is now working on a plan for building a new socialist village. its members are enthusiastically doing spring farming and building new houses.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

Peking Ceremony Commemorates Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Death Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1975)

five hundred people of all walks of life in the chinese capital gathered at a ceremony in the sun yat-sen memorial hall in the chungshan park here this morning in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the death of dr. sun yat-sen.

present were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen and li su-wen, vice-chairmen of the n.p.c. standing committee, wang chen, vice-premier, shen yen-ping, vice-chairman of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, and leading members of departments concerned including chi peng-fei, liao cheng-chih, lo ching-chang, ting kuo-yu, chin tsu-min, hsieh ching-yi, yang po-lan, tsai hsiao, liu yu-fa, li chin-teh, tung hsiao-peng and chia ting.

a portrait of dr. sun yat-sen was hung in the memorial hall, with evergreen cypress trees and fresh flowers laid under it.

at 10 a.m. hsu teh-heng announced the start of the memorial ceremony. those present stood in silence before dr. sun yat-sen's portrait. baskets of flowers were placed in front of the portrait by yeh chien-ying on behalf of the c.p.c. central committee, by wu teh on behalf of the n.p.c. standing committee, by wang chen on behalf of the state council and by shen yen-ping on behalf of the c.p.p.c.c. national

committee. baskets of flowers were also presented by comrade liao cheng-chih, and by liu yu-fa on behalf of the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee, by ting kuo-yu on behalf of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and by chu yun-shan, standing committee member of the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang, on behalf of the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang.

attending the ceremony also were n.p.c. standing committee members, deputies to the n.p.c., standing committee members and members of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, standing committee members and members and alternate members of the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang, and personages from other circles.

PHYSICAL LABOR

Shanghai Shipyard Cadres Persist in Physical Labor

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 12 1975)

the cadres of the hutung shipyard in shanghai often take part in physical labour in workshops or on berths. like other enterprises and factories in the country, the shipyard, one of china's biggest, follows the system of cadre participation in productive labour.

this is in line with chairman mao's instruction: "by taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. this is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism."

different measures are in force at the shipyard to keep this system going. the leading cadres and staff of the shipyard party committee, revolutionary committee and various offices take turns to do manual labour in workshops for one or one and a half months a year. in addition, all the cadres and staff spend one day a week doing physical labour. the new worker-turned-cadres return to their workshops to participate in productive labour for a period of time every year.

in the past few years, the cadres of the party committee and the revolutionary committee have taken part in physical labour 80 days each every year while the workshop cadres have averaged 90 days each a year, the highest being more than 100 days.

while participating in physical labour, the cadres pay attention to summing up and spreading advanced experience from among the workers. a member of the shipyard party committee found that a commentary group formed by 15 young workers of the power house applied the marxist viewpoint in analyzing the historical experience of the country's class struggle as a whole and criticizing lin piao and confucius. the results were good. the party committee summed up this experience and popularized it throughout the shipyard. as a result, more than 80 theoretical study groups have come into being, with nearly 3,000 workers and staff members taking part.

through physical labour, the leading cadres make careful investigations and get hold of first-hand information. this provides them a more realistic basis for drawing up production or other plans.

last year, the shipyard started to build two 7,500-ton passenger-freight ships which were scheduled to complete in the next year. the workers suggested that they be finished within the year. leading cadres of the party committee and the workshop concerned, while taking part in physical labour, made comprehensive investigations and found the workers' proposal was well grounded. they were particularly struck by the workers' soaring revolutionary enthusiasm. the secretary and deputy secretary of the party committee went to work on the berth and many other cadres followed suit. the two ships were handed over to the state for use at the end of last year.

the hutung shipyard fulfilled the 1974 state production quota 15 days ahead of schedule, thanks to the concerted efforts made by the cadres and the workers. both total output value and productivity rose nearly 10 per cent over 1973.

now the old and new cadres of the shipyard are full of vigour and vitality. they have maintained close ties with the workers.

for a time, a welder-turned-cadre failed to do physical labour regularly. now he picks up his welding gun again and works alongside his former workmates who affectionately told him that he was of one heart with them again.

through doing physical labour, many administrative cadres have acquired technical skills. one-third of the hull of a big freighter under construction was assembled by the cadres.

LAND IMPROVEMENT

Mountain-Moving Spirit Alive in North China Region

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1975)

blasting off rocks and opening up dry river-beds are part of the large-scale land improvement drive now in full swing in north china's taihang mountains.

the tale of the foolish old man who removed two mountains that has been on the lips of the chinese people for generations is re-enacted in this mountain region.

the taihang range runs north and south through more than 60 counties and cities in the three provinces of shansi, hopei and honan. natural disasters have frequented this part of china since ancient times. the fable "the foolish man who removed the mountains" reflects the burning desire of the local working people to change the plight.

among the builders in huihsien county, honan province, is poor peasant sung pao-lin, whose entire family has been commended as model labourers. in the old society, sung pao-lin's father led three sons to create three plots of land on a dry river-bed in four winters and springs. for the first time, they sowed millet on this land. a flood that year washed away all the standing crops and destroyed their fields. but the landlord and the village head still levied a heavy tax on them. unable to pay it, the family fled the village and went begging. hunger and illness took fifteen lives of the 19-member family.

sung pao-lin responded with all his heart when the county party committee mobilized commune members to transform the entire river-bed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. for five years, every day he carried 16 tons of stones by wheel barrow to the worksite, travelling a distance of 35 kilometres. his commune has now created 100 hectares of land. sung pao-lin said: "i have come to see it more clearly after all these years: without socialism, i would have no happy life; without the people's commune, it would be impossible to change this river-bed."

slogans of "transforming china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains" can be seen everywhere in the taihang mountains, either on giant stone slabs or on village walls. outstanding people like sung pao-lin is counted in thousands.

in pingshan county, hopei province, at the eastern foot of the taihang range, five old men with an average

age of 62.5 dug a 90-metre-long tunnel through a rocky mountain for irrigation. in chiyuan county, honan province, several cow-herds built a one-kilometer-long ditch on a mountain side to irrigate two hectares of farmland. a group of 80 girls in huihsien county played the main part in throwing a 95-metre-long, 20-metre-high bridge across the hsiangmu river.

the taihang mountain region was a famous revolutionary base area during the years of revolutionary war. its glorious revolutionary traditions are shining with fresh splendour today.

lang wen-ching, a production brigade party branch secretary in chincheng county, shansi province, was three times honoured for his meritorious service in the revolutionary war. with his leg injured, he received meticulous care from the party and government back at home. he was inspired by the brisk socialist construction and went to work in the fields every day, moving about on crutches. one day, he threw his crutches away and jumped into a surging river to plug a hole in the embankment.

a heroic village in fighting the japanese aggressors during the anti-japanese war, the shuimen production brigade in hsingtai county, hopei province, turned a rock-strewn mountain slope into a 63-tier terraced farm, totalling 28 hectares. the brigade members had to dig up big boulders and carry earth from several kilometres away to create these contour terraces.

thousands of land development projects are now under way in the mountain region. while working hard in the day time, the builders gather in their work-sheds or political schools in the evening, studying marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works or criticizing lin piao's revisionist line and the doctrines of confucius and mencius. poor peasant wang yu-ming, a veteran militiaman during the revolutionary war in shansi province, led his villagers in controlling river and mountain and studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. over the past few years, he has gone through "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution" and other marxist-leninist classics. he also wrote village histories, reminiscences of the local militia and family histories of former deep-suffering peasants. he often uses these as material for educating the people. a contingent of peasant theoretical workers is growing fast in the mountains.

MEDICAL WORKERS

Medical Workers Perform Good Service for Fishermen

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 12, 1975)

medical workers on the choushan islands off the east china coast have been sailing the sea with fishermen and making the rounds of their villages to look after their health.

the islands, china's biggest fishing grounds, cover more than 30,000 square nautical miles and consist of several hundred islets inhabited by 60,000 fishermen.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, choushan's medical workers have re-studied chairman mao's instructions on medical and health work and repudiated the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao in this field which paid exclusive attention to a small number of urban people. they decided to render better service to the fishermen and follow them to sea if need be.

during the winter fishing season last year, 39 points for preventive and curative work were set up by the choushan health bureau according to the distribution of fishing grounds. some of these points were established at the shenghshan fishing ground, where over 100,000 fishermen come for the winter catches every year. the medical workers helped improve environmental hygiene in the junks and at the ports, inspecting food and drinks and giving treatment to the sick.

medical workers often go out to sea with the fishermen to look after their health. most of the members of the disease prevention team in the choushan area have spent at least six months every year attending to the fishermen at sea since the team was formed in 1965. during last year's winter fishing season, two groups of them went in small boats to accompany the seafaring fishermen and give them medical care.

the medical workers have also organized mass sanitation campaigns with the support of party organizations. the fishermen and their families keep the islands spick and span by a proper disposal of sewage and garbage and the elimination of harmful pests.

many fishing brigades now have their own barefoot doctors and health workers trained at short-term classes run by the local health department. most of

the fishing junks from the shenchiamen fishing port have one health worker each. barefoot doctors also put to sea with fishermen. cooperation between professional and part-time medical workers has improved health work on the islands.

MODEL CADRES

Municipal Party Secretary Works with Masses

(NCNA-English Changchun, Mar. 11, 1975)

sleeves rolled up, working with a will in factory, rural commune and city street, the first secretary of the northeast china szuping communist party municipal committee, is praised by the people as a good servant of the people.

chen tsung-yao, who became first secretary in 1970, took the lead when the municipal party committee decided that the city's road, side-walks and lanes should be spruced up. in less than a month, 13,000 square metres were improved as factories, offices and army units followed his example.

the same thing happened during the new year holidays this year when the city launched a drive to support agriculture by carting night soil to the countryside.

chen tsung-yao, a peasant when he joined the chinese people's liberation army in 1945, takes as his guide lines these two statements of chairman mao: "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour" and "the cadres of our party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people".

he persists in physical labour the year round to remain one with the masses and keep making revolution. he often says: "if a cadre is divorced from labour, he is divorced from the masses, the revolution, and will finally degenerate into a revisionist."

the weather forecast one time was heavy rain for several days. chen tsung-yao mobilized some other leading members to inspect housing and instructed the departments concerned to repair certain old houses before the rain came. he later went to check up and the residents praised the attention paid to their living conditions by the party and chairman mao.

on festivals he visits families of armymen and martyrs and gets together with veteran red armymen, model workers and old workers to talk things over. each time he goes to the countryside, he stays with poor and lower-middle peasants and looks up the city students who settled there.

people often write him letters or call at his office or home to raise problems and make suggestions. a number of people suggested many measures to bring more water into the city for the growing needs of production. a standing committee meeting of the party committee sent chen tsung-yao to the mountain area to join in the surveying. the resulting project increased daily supplies by 10,000 tons.

chen tsung-yao was inspired by the revolutionary hard struggle and self-reliance of the city's tools factory workers when he went to work there for a spell. starting with only a dozen people and three out-of-date machines, the factory within a year set up three production lines consisting of 43 pieces of equipment. they were to turn out one million cutting tools a year. he reported on this to the standing committee and suggested that they met in the factory to study the example. they then issued a call to the city to learn from the factory.

this touched off a mass movement and the city's industry has topped state plans six years running. total industrial output value is increasing at an annual rate of 10 per cent. last year's output was 2.4 times that in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

MODEL TRUCK DRIVERS

Hard-Working Lorry Driver

(NCNA-English Kunming, Mar. 11, 1975)

lorry driver kao jun-tung, who did twice as much work as planned in 1974, is already working on his 1976 quotas.

this 48-year-old driver in yunnan province has outstripped his annual quotas every year since 1970. the tonnage mileage target he reached in the five years equalled the quotas for nine years, and over 9,400 litres of gasoline were saved.

all year round, kao jun-tung drives a "chiehfang brand" lorry in a mountainous border region in southwest china. heavy rains in summer and autumn add a lot more difficulties to the lorry drivers. however, kao jun-tung always manages to haul more goods and reach the destination ahead of time.

when a lorry is sent for maintenance or repair, everything is entrusted to the repair workers. as a rule, all the driver can do is just sit and wait. but when kao jun-tung's lorry goes to the repair shop, he is also there, helping the repair workers with their work. in his opinion, it will be a loss to the state if the repair work is delayed by even a few minutes.

kao jun-tung was born to a poor peasant family in huanghsien county, shantung province. when he was 15, he and his father fled his famine-stricken village to northeast china to do odd jobs. they ate the coarsest food and lived in thatched huts, constantly whipped by the foremen.

after liberation, he joined the chinese people's volunteers to korea and served in a transport company. he and his comrades carried out their missions with flying colours, often braving heavy bombings by enemy planes. after he came to work for a civilian transport department, he still maintained the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit he had displayed on the korean battlefield. when asked why he worked so hard, he would reply: "to build up socialism exclamation"

last november kao jun-tung was struck down by a severe cold while on a journey. staying at a road-side inn, he read in the newspapers about the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the socialist construction going on vigorously in all parts of the country. he was too excited to stay in bed. he got up early on the third day, and continued his way although he had not yet fully recovered.

kao jun-tung studies marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought hard. every time he returns from a trip, he finds time to read marxist-leninist works and chairman mao's works, no matter how busy he is. when he is out on trips, he always manages to attend study sessions and criticize-the-bourgeoisie activities organized by the motels along the highways.

in june last year, kao jun-tung was admitted to the chinese communist party.

POWER SUPPLY

Research Team Brings Electricity to Out-of-the-Way Places in China

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Mar. 11, 1975)

the tientsin power-driven appliances institute sends teams to remote and sparsely inhabited areas to help the people make use of the smallest heads of water to generate electricity. it has a research group that specializes in making seven types of small turbo-generators with the capacity ranging from 0.6 to 12 kilowatts. the belt pulley type with a capacity of three kilowatts can be operated to process farm produce, and those of 12 kilowatts can lift water for irrigation.

it helped a production team in the mountains in eastern hopei province which has a year-round spring with a flow of only one kilogram per second that had built a small reservoir. the research group made a simple four part inclined impulse water turbine generator with 0.6 kilowatts, enough to provide the village with electricity.

an aged peasant made this remark: "for years the spring water dripped away in vain. now it is used for our well-being. we owe all this to chairman mao."

two foresters' families six kilometres away from their production brigade in liaoning province longed for a radio link with peking. the research group, after surveying water sources, made a special water turbine generating set with a capacity of 250 watts. the generator is no bigger than a kettle.

the production and construction corps of the people's liberation army in tibet asked the research group to join tibetan workers in designing a 5.5 kilowatt inclined impulse water turbo-generator. for hilly frontier villages, the team travelled 1,000 kilometres across snow-clad mountains and icy rivers to inspect 40 water heads. they located sites for 28 power stations to install 75-kilowatt generating sets. now they are making the inclined impulse turbo-generators to be installed.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Society of Oceanography Group Leaves Peking for Britain

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1975)

a nine-member group of the chinese society of oceanography led by lin chen-ping, a permanent council member of the society, left here by air yesterday for a visit to britain at the invitation of the british oceanological development council.

it will attend the oceanology international seventyfive (the third world conference and exhibition on the exploitation of the sea and the seabed).

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Organization in Peking Celebrates Opening of Cambodian Second National Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1975)

a grand meeting was held here by a cambodian organization in peking on march 4 to warmly celebrate the opening of the cambodian second national congress, according to aki yesterday.

the meeting was presided over by duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the national united front of cambodia and chairman of the committee of the n.u.f.c. in peking.

a resolution adopted at the meeting expressed full support for the various decisions made at the second national congress and warmly hailed the successes scored at the congress. it also expressed the determination to study conscientiously the press communique of the congress and make contributions to the complete liberation of the cambodian nation and people.

CHINA AND GUINEA

China, Guinea Sign Trade Protocol and Agreement on Commodity Loans

(NCNA-English Conakry, Mar. 11, 1975)

the trade protocol for 1975 between china and guinea and an agreement on the provision of commodity loan by the chinese government to the guinean government were signed here today.

. the protocol and the agreement were signed on behalf of their respective governments by hadj abdoulaye toure, the guinean minister of external trade, and chien chi-chen, chinese ambassador to guinea.

speaking after the signing, both the guinean minister and the chinese ambassador wished further development in the friendly relations of trade and cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyanese Prime Minister and Mrs. Burnham Arrive in Peking to Warm Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1975)

l.f.s. burnham, prime minister of the cooperative republic of guyana, and mrs. viola burnham arrived here by air this morning for an official visit to china at the invitation of premier chou en-lai. they were given a warm welcome by the people of the chinese capital.

accompanying the prime minister on the visit are h. o. jack, minister of energy and natural resources, and mrs. jack; and s. s. naraine, minister of works and housing, and mrs. naraine.

the distinguished guests were welcomed at the airport by chinese vice-premiers teng hsiao-ping and chen yung-kuei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress tan chen-lin, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, leading member of the state capital construction commission li ta-tung, vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke, vice-minister of metallurgical industry chang chen-chiang, chinese ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan and leading members of departments concerned cho lin, chu chuan-hsien and chen teh-ho.

on behalf of premier chou en-lai, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping extended a warm welcome to prime minister and mrs. burnham.

in an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and guyana, red flags and colourful bunting fluttered in breeze along peking's main thoroughfare in bright early spring sunshine. streamers bearing slogans of welcome trailed down from tall buildings on both sides of the boulevard.

several thousand people in the chinese capital put on their holiday dress and gathered at the airport which flew the national flags of china and guyana to extend a warm welcome to prime minister burnham and other distinguished guests from guyana. they hailed the gratifying successes achieved by the people of guyana in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy under the leadership of prime minister burnham, and the developing friendship between the people of the two countries and among the people of the third world.

, a grand welcome ceremony was held at the airport. after the band played the national anthems of guyana and china, prime minister burnham, accompanied by vice-premiers teng hsiao-ping and chen yung-kuei and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee tan chen-lin, reviewed a guard of honour composed of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when prime minister burnham walked round the airport infield to meet the crowd of welcomers, people beat drums and gongs, and youngsters sang and danced to show warm welcome. militiamen from the chinese capital stood at attention in salute to the distinguished guests. streamers at the airport were inscribed with the slogans of welcome: "firmly support the guyanese people in their struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and guyana exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the third world exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

also present at the airport were cecil s. pilgrim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guyanese embassy in peking, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Prime Minister Burnham

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1975)

chinese premier chou en-lai met this afternoon in a hospital with linden forbes sampson burnham, prime minister of the co-operative republic of guyana, and members of his party h.o. jack, minister of energy and natural resources, and s.s. naraine, minister of works and housing.

present on the occasion were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, and the foreign ministry's department director chu chuan-hsien and deputy department directors chen teh-ho and tang wen-sheng.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Holds Talks with Prime Minister Forbes Burnham

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1975)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping held talks with prime minister linden forbes sampson burnham of the co-operative republic of guyana here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the guyanese side were h.o. jack, minister of energy and natural resources, s.s. naraine, minister of works and housing, ambassador winston king, economic adviser to the government of guyana, oscar henry, permanent secretary in the office of the prime minister, rudy collins, permanent secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs, lloyd searwar, head of the political division of the ministry of foreign affairs, percy haynes, principal administrative assistant in the office of the general secretary of the people's national congress and the ministry of national development, and cecil s. pilgrim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guyanese embassy in peking.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke, chinese ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan, and leading members of departments concerned chu chuan-hsien, chen teh-ho, tang wen-sheng and li pu-hsiao.

Peking Grand Banquet Honors Prime Minister
and Mrs. Burnham of Guyana

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1975)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping was host at a grand banquet given in the name of premier chou en-lai in honour of prime minister linden forbes sampson burnham and mrs. burnham and all the other distinguished guyanese guests accompanying them on the visit to china.

vice-premier chen yung-kuei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress tan chen-lin and foreign minister chiao kuan-hua were present.

the banquet was held in the great hall of the people. the banqueting hall was hung with the national flags of guyana and china.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and prime minister burnham spoke at the banquet.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping warmly praised the vigorous growth of the strength of the third world and the inspiring new situation prevailing in latin america.

he said: "a large number of small and poor countries that suffered a great deal from enslavement, plunder, control and exploitation have stood up and waged a joint massive struggle against imperialism and hegemonism in the political and ecoromic fields, scoring brilliant victories and remarkable achievements."

he added: "the new emergent small countries and island countries in the caribbean area have appeared in a new stance and become active in the international arena, playing a positive role in the third world's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

the chinese vice-premier pointed out that the contention in latin america between the two superpowers will only produce the reaction of accelerating the awakening of the latin american people. he reminded the people of all countries of the need to get prepared against the fierce contention between the two superpowers which is bound to lead to world war. "whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, the whole world will ultimately belong to the people," he stressed.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping gave a high evaluation of guyana's successes on the home front and her role in international affairs. "guyana is a country full of vigour and vitality," he said.

in his speech, prime minister burnham gave an account of the endeavour and achievements made by the guyanese people in safeguarding the national independence and state sovereignty and in developing the national economy. he said that guyana is dedicated to transforming what has been a colonial economy by utilizing the techniques of self-reliance, solving the feeding, clothing and housing of the people through their own efforts.

prime minister burnham said: "in keeping with the strategy of self-reliance, we also took urgent steps at the same time that we established our co-operative republic, to mobilise and control our financial resources and to ensure that these were utilised for the development of guyana rather than the developed countries to which they had previously been regularly exported."

speaking of establishing a new international economic order, the prime minister said: "the new order will not come into being as a result of pleas and shopping lists directed to the developed world, but only through the effective mobilisation of the power of the third world through programmes of co-operation and collective self-reliance."

prime minister burnham praised the chinese people for following the principle of self-reliance in building their own country. he poihted out that the achievements made by the chinese people under the guidance of this principle inspired the guyanese people.

their speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of guyana and china.

an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship prevailed throughout the course of the banquet.

present at the banquet were cecil s. pilgrim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guyanese embassy in peking, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

also present were: li chu-kuei and paojihletai, standing committee members of the national people's congress;

leading members of the government departments concerned, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and other departments concerned, including, wang hai-jung, li ta-tung, chai shu-fan, li ke, liang chang-wu, chang chen, yao cheng-ching, chen wei-chi, liu chien-chang, chang chen-chiang, chien hsin-chung, tso lin, li ching-chuan, wang shih-yen, wang yeh-chiu, chai tse-min, wang lei, chang cheng-teh, pan fei and mao teh-hou; and chinese ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech at Peking Banquet in Honor of Prime Minister Burnham

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1975)

following is full text of chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping's speech at the banquet in honour of prime minister linden forbes burnham of the co-operative republic of guyana here this evening:

the honourable prime minister forbes burnham and mrs. burnham,

distinguished guests from guyana,

friends and comrades,

we are very glad that the honourable prime minister burnham of the co-operative republic of guyana and mrs. burnham have come to china across vast oceans on an official visit at the invitation of premier chou en-lai, bringing to the chinese people the sentiments of friendship of the people of guyana. i am entrusted by premier chou en-lai with the duty of hosting this evening's banquet. please allow me, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to express our warm welcome to the honourable prime minister and mrs. burnham and all the other distinguished guests from guyana and to extend, through you, to the guyanese people our cordial greetings and high respects.

guyana is a country full of vigour and vitality. the heroic people of guyana had waged a long and unyielding struggle to shake off the yoke of colonialism and finally attained independence in 1966. since independence, the guyanese government and people, under the leadership of prime minister burnham, have made sustained and unrelaxed efforts and achieved gratifying successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and in developing the national economy. the honourable prime minister has stressed unity of all nationalities in the country, attached importance to the development of agriculture, and advocated self-sufficiency in food, clothing and housing for the nation. he has led the guyanese people in withstanding foreign pressure and gradually nationalizing enterprises owned by foreign capital. all this is of great importance for developing an independent national economy in guyana. in international affairs, the government of guyana has pursued a foreign policy of independence and non-alignment, firmly supported the national liberation movements in viet nam, cambodia, the middle east, africa and other regions and persistently fought against superpower control, interference and exploitation, thus making a valuable contribution to

the cause of anti-hegemonic unity of the caribbean region and the entire third world. the chinese government and people heartily rejoice at the successes of the fraternal guyanese people and wish them many more successes on their road of advance.

friends and comrades: the vigorous growth of the strength of the third world is an outstanding feature of the excellent situation prevailing in the world today. a large number of small and poor countries that suffered a great deal from enslavement, plunder, control and exploitation have stood up and waged a joint massive struggle against imperialism and hegemonism in the political and economic fields, scoring brilliant victories and remarkable achievements.

attacked by the people of the world, the two superpowers find the going tougher and tougher. in an attempt to extricate themselves from their predicament at home and abroad, they are intensifying their contention for spheres of influence and world hegemony on a global scale, while hawking "disarmament" every day and talking about "detente" everywhere. this precisely shows that there is neither detente nor security, let alone a so-called "lasting peace" in this world. the fierce contention between them is bound to lead to world war some day. the people of all countries must get prepared. however, whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, the whole world will ultimately belong to the people.

at present, there prevails in latin america an inspiring new situation. flames of struggle are raging in this area long subjected to colonialist and imperialist rule. the latin american peoples are a dynamic fighting force in the united anti-hegemonic ranks of the third world. they have played a vanguard role in the struggle against superpower maritime hegemony. together with other countries of the third world, they have formed various organizations of raw material producers, and using raw materials as a weapon, they are fighting against imperialism and winning one victory after another. what is particularly gladdening is that the new emergent small countries and island countries in the caribbean area have appeared in a new stance and become active in the international arena, playing a positive role in the third world's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. the chinese government and people admire the latin american and caribbean countries and people for their spirit of defying duress and daring to fight and to win, and firmly support them in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and independence and defend their national economic rights and interests. today, with unabated ambition, the superpower that long played the tyrant in latin america is continuing to make trouble; but it is especially the other superpower,

which flaunts the banner of "socialism", that is standing up its infiltration and expansion in latin america under the guise of "support" and "aid". the latin people are still faced with very arduous fighting however, the contention in this region between the superpowers will only produce the reaction of accele. the awakening of the latin american people. we are convinced that the latin american countries and people will win still greater victories in their revolutionary struggle so long as they heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle.

both china and guyana are developing countries belonging to the third world. in the past, both our countries were victims of colonialist and imperialist aggression and oppression, and this common experience long ago linked our two peoples, who have always sympathized with and supported each other in struggle. guyana is the first commonwealth country in the caribbean area to establish diplomatic relations with china. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and guyana, the contacts between our two countries and the mutual understanding between our two peoples have steadily increased, and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have developed satisfactorily. we are convinced that the visit of the honourable prime minister burnham to china will carry the friendly relations between china and guyana to a new stage and make a useful contribution to the cause of anti-imperialist unity of the third world countries and peoples in asia, africa, latin america and elsewhere. we sincerely wish complete success to the visit of the honourable prime minister and mrs. burnham.

now, i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the co-operative republic of guyana and the well-being of her people,

to the continuous development of the friendship between the chinese and guyanese peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to victories for the third world and the people of all countries in their cause of unity against hegemonism,

to the health of his excellency raymond arthur chung, president of the co-operative republic of guyana,

to the health of the honourable prime minister forbes burnham and mrs. burnham,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from guyana,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions .and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here exclamation

Prime Minister Burnham's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1975)

following is the full text of the speech by l.f.s. burnham, prime minister of guyana, at the banquet given in his honour here this evening:

your excellency, comrade vice-premier of the state council,

honourable ministers, distinguished guests,

comrades and friends exclamation

it is clearly my first duty to express on behalf of myself, my wife and my colleagues our deep appreciation of the warmth of the reception we have received here in your great republic. as we are the representatives of a small state located more than half-way around the world we see in our reception another expression of your concern for the welfare and security of other states, however small, of the third world.

if that is my first duty, my second is to bring you greetings from my party, the people's national congress, and the government and people of guyana. although beset by many problems, my people, whose ancestors came from africa, and asia, including china, europe and america are pursuing with high confidence the rapid social and economic transformation and development of our country.

we have been for only a short period in this beautiful and ancient city whose location marks both the origin of some of the roots of your civilisation and a branch of the human race itself, but we have already had the opportunity of holding important discussions with several of your leaders. this valuable exchange of ideas and experiences will enable us to approach our own national objectives with renewed confidence.

the cultural riches of your civilization have from the earliest days fired the imagination of scholars and artists as well as travellers, but in our time

your country has become a symbol of hope wherever men and women struggle against imperialism to free themselves from the shackles of poverty. china is today a source of technology, forms of organisation and models for development for much of the developing world.

it has long been my wish to visit with you and to study at first hand those strategies of development based on self-reliance, which, since the revolution, have so significantly transformed the lives of your people. it is that same goal of national self-reliance which also inspires my own party, the people's national congress.

the people's national congress is a socialist party committed to the task of bringing to an end hunger, poverty, ignorance, unemployment and exploitation and of building in guyana a society in which there is equality of opportunity for all based on ability, aptitude and the society's needs and priorities. hitherto, guyana as a colonial outpost of imperialism has been in the grasp of the capitalist system with its emphasis on privilege and wealth. the people's national congress, as the paramount agency in guyana, is now embarked in mobilising the nation in every sphere in support of the programmes through which the foundations for socialism are being laid.

towards the fulfilment of this objective we have set in train a process of revolutionary change at all levels of the educational system, a process aimed at eradicating the old colonial and capitalistic values and in introducing new and relevant ones.

in this programme of socialist reconstruction now rapidly gaining momentum the people's national congress has identified the co-operative as the chief instrument through which the people will take decisive control of the economy. this is why guyana has been designated a co-operative republic.

in the struggle between capitalism and socialism guyana, under the leadership of the people's national congress, stands squarely on the side of socialism.

thousands of co-operatives have already been formed. co-operative societies are strengthening our economic base in the areas of manufacturing, of building construction, of large-scale fishing, of livestock development and sugar-cane cultivation. in the forefront of these groups are the youths and the school children who, through co-operatives, have organised their own canteens, bookshops and farms.

similar to the co-operative in its organization and objectives is the community development self-

help group. in villages and in towns the people working together in self-help groups, in their spare time and between crops, have with the assistance of the people's national congress and government already provided themselves with numerous new homes and community facilities. self-help groups have expanded livestock and agricultural production and fisheries development throughout the country. they have provided, in support of agriculture and of new economic activities, drainage and irrigation works and communication facilities, including roadways and bridges and airfields. indeed, it is estimated that self-help groups through their voluntary labor have over the last ten years contributed in this way more than a hundred million dollars to national development.

in keeping with the strategy of self-reliance, we also took urgent steps at the same time that we established our co-operative republic, to mobilise and control our financial resources and to ensure that these were utilised for the development of guyana rather than the developed countries to which they had previously been regularly exported. as the chief instrument in the process of financial mobilisation a national co-operative bank was established whose shareholders are the government, the co-operators and the trade unions. it mobilises and deploys in the national interest the savings of our people.

central to our construction of a socialist society is the policy of ownership, control and development of the resources of guyana, or the people of guyana. we have nationalised the two multinational companies which once controlled bauxite exploitation of our country. the mining and development of this valuable resource has now been entrusted to two companies which are owned and controlled by the people and government of guyana. these companies are embarked upon an expansion programme which includes the development of new products and markets. and we are happy to say that the people's republic of china is one of our most important customers.

under the leadership of the people's national congress the people of guyana have taken complete control of the exploitation of all the non-renewable natural resources of the country as well as the forestry resources of the nation. the state now owns and controls the commanding heights of these resources for the benefit of the guyanese people.

nowhere has the thrust of self-reliance and the pioneering spirit been more evident than in the opening up of guyana's considerable hinterland. the people from all walks of life have cut through miles of jungle and swamps to commence the construction of a road that will eventually link our capital, georgetown,

with the latin american highway system. work has begun on another road which will provide access to a proposed major hydro-electric complex and to the surrounding areas in which there is a vast lumber, agricultural and mineral potential. the hydro-electric complex is expected to supply the power for an aluminium smelter and the exploitation of the country's other mineral resources. in the forefront of this thrust to develop our country and to build new townships and settlements are the youths of our national service pioneer corps.

utilizing these techniques of self-reliance and dedicated to restructuring our economy, transforming what has been a colonial economy fashioned by imperialism for the benefit of the imperialist power into an economy geared to laying the foundations for the building of socialism in our country, we have set as our first priorities the feeding, clothing and housing of our people through our own efforts by 1976 and are actively pursuing the realization of these goals.

our chinese brothers who have come to guyana under your programme of assistance are playing a crucial role in assisting us to reach these objectives. guyana is a rice growing country and with the assistance of your experts who have been working side by side with our farmers in the paddy fields, we have been introducing new and more productive rice cultivation techniques.

guyana was once an important producer of cotton until the crop ceased to be of significance to the imperialists. cultivation then ceased. now, to achieve the objective of clothing ourselves, cotton is again being cultivated, and in this area our chinese brothers have been helping us to utilize high-production techniques. in the immediate future we look forward to your further assistance with the establishment of our own textile mill.

while much of our house building and construction has hitherto utilized wood we have decided that in the future we will build in both wood and claybrick. to help us reach this objective, again several of our chinese brothers have made that long journey to guyana to help in the training of our people in villages and on construction sites and in technical and vocational institutes as well. about to be completed, again with your fraternal assistance, is a factory for the manufacture of claybricks. your support of our programme is contributing greatly to the achievement of our objectives.

guyana is a member of the non-aligned movement, a movement whose membership includes nearly all developing states of asia and africa, and increasingly those of latin america and the caribbean. as a member of

the steering committee or bureau of the movement guyana has been able to play, i would venture to think with utmost immodesty, a significant part in shaping the role of this movement which now has a membership of upwards of seventy developing states. we in keeping with the ideals of the movement are committed to the promotion of co-existence, more particularly to the democratisation of international relations and to the strengthening of the united nations and its agencies as the main instruments to assist in the achievement of these purposes. these are objectives which both guyana and china i think share and towards the achievement of which we are working and will continue to work together.

it was the solidarity of the non-aligned nations and our insistence on maintaining our hard-won independence which put a brake even temporarily in the earlier period on superpower attempts to divide the world into blocs over which they exercised hegemony. it should be our resolve to maintain a joint united front and to co-operate at all levels which will ensure the defeat of the new efforts to destroy by pressure or subversion and even the use of arms.

indeed it is only our continuing solidarity which can ensure that such attempts to frustrate the processes of independence, to foreclose the options open to small states, to monopolise decision-making in the international system and to bypass the united nations do not succeed.

we in the third world, have won many victories, in indo-china, in southern africa and latin america, but the forces of reaction are re-grouping and the battle is still joined. our resolute brothers in the portuguese territories of guinea-bissau and angola and mozambique have wrested their freedom in armed struggle. i am convinced that the minority racist regimes will only yield to force. yet it may be clearly legitimate and desirable to negotiate when the victories won in the armed struggle provide such opportunities and the proper atmosphere.

the revolutionary struggle is posed starkly and obviously in southern africa, but the struggle is no less real within the framework of the prevailing international economic and monetary systems. states which have embarked on the repossession of their resources and structural reforms aimed at ensuring that the wealth of the people is retained by the people, have become the particular target for subversion.

about a year ago the sixth special session of the united nations general assembly adopted a blueprint for a new international economic order. but it is

our firm conviction in guyana that the new order will not come into being as a result of pleas and shopping lists directed to the developed world, but only through the effective mobilisation of the power of the third world through programmes of co-operation and collective self-reliance.

it has already been demonstrated that the producers' association is a more effective instrument for securing just and equitable returns for our products than all the prolonged negotiations at the several unctad sessions.

we in guyana has played a small part in the formation of one of the newest of such associations -- the international bauxite association. such associations have already attracted the sustained hostility of the industrialised developed world. it is now urgently necessary for us to take action as third world nations to ensure that producers' associations for those commodities, which unlike petroleum do not have basic strategic importance for industrial economies, are supported by joint action by other producers' associations.

of equally great long-range significance has been the georgetown action programme for economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries. the action programme projects the strategy of self-reliance from a national level to an international level. even now some two decades or more since our sisters in asia and africa first wrested their political independence from their former imperialist masters, the patterns of trade, of transport and communications links, of transfer of technology and of monetary arrangements remain enmeshed in the imperialist web.

it is our conviction that the development of trade and other exchanges, and links, as envisaged in the action programme, among the peoples of the third world remain the only sure way of freeing the peoples of the third world from external economic exploitation and domination.

the action programme was conceived and elaborated by third world economic experts in the capital city of guyana and was shortly thereafter adopted by the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries which met in georgetown in august 1972. the movement has entrusted the government of guyana with the responsibility of implementing the programme in those aspects dealing with co-operation among developing countries in the areas of trade, industry and transport, and the headquarters of this project will be sited in georgetown.

this is a time for vigilance and for increased solidarity, for the threats to our autonomy are now posed in subtle and more complex forms. and at this time of difficulty, we are aware of what a major role your great republic, the people's republic of china, has played in making the world a safer place, or a less unsafe place, for the small and weak.

in our efforts to develop our own country, and to devise new structures for economic development and co-operation with other developing countries we are confident that we can look to the continued support of your country under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the communist party of the people's republic of china.

we are convinced that the experiences of the heroic people of china under the leadership of the communist party led by chairman mao hold valuable lessons not only for guyana but for all the peoples of the developing world struggling to reconstruct their economies and societies after decades of imperialist and neo-colonialist oppression, and who seek in their various ways to tread the path towards socialism.

the victories of the chinese people are not to be considered merely victories of china alone, but are also victories of all mankind struggling for a better world, particularly those who live in the developing countries who see the relevance of the chinese experience to their own conditions.

the invaluable support of the chinese people in establishing a new world order free from super powers and spheres of influence, a world in which the progressive forces of mankind can shape a future worthy of man is understood and appreciated by increasing numbers of people, not only in guyana, but also throughout the third world.

the manner in which assistance is given by the people's republic of china consistent with the five principles is a lesson for others to follow.

the people's national congress as well as the people of guyana, for their part, will do everything to ensure that the bonds of friendship and of trade between our countries are not merely maintained but strengthened considerably.

again, on behalf of my delegation and the people of guyana whom we represent here, may i say thank you for your hospitality, your warm welcome, your friendship and your understanding.

now may i propose a toast:

to the health of the leader of the chinese people, chairman mao,

to the health of premier chou en-lai, to the health of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and the other leaders of this great republic,

to the prosperity and happiness of the people of china,

to the expanding co-operation between our two countries and parties and governments,

to the freedom of all oppressed peoples and the revolutionary movement of the world,

to the health of our friends present at this banquet tonight.

Chinese Vice Premier Praises Victorious Joint Struggle Against Imperialism, Hegemonism Waged by Small, Poor Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1975)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping today warmly praised a large number of small and poor countries that have stood up and waged a joint massive struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, and the new emergent small countries and island countries in the caribbean area that have appeared in a new stance and become active in the international arena.

he was speaking at the welcoming banquet given in honour of guyana prime minister linden forbes sampson burnham here this evening.

the chinese vice-premier said: "the vigorous growth of the strength of the third world is an outstanding feature of the excellent situation prevailing in the world today. a large number of small and poor countries that suffered a great deal from enslavement, plunder, control and exploitation have stood up and waged a joint massive struggle against imperialism and hegemonism in the political and economic fields, scoring brilliant victories and remarkable achievements.

"attacked by the people of the world, the two superpowers find the going tougher and tougher. in an attempt to extricate themselves from their predicament at home and abroad, they are intensifying their contention for spheres of influence and world hegemony on a global

scale, while hawking 'disarmament' every day and talking about 'detente' everywhere. this precisely shows that there is neither detente nor security, let alone a so-called 'lasting peace' in this world. the fierce contention between them is bound to lead to world war some day. the people of all countries must get prepared. however, whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, the whole world will ultimately belong to the people."

speaking of the situation prevailing in latin america today, teng hsiao-ping pointed out, "the latin american peoples are a dynamic fighting force in the united anti-hegemonic ranks of the third world. they have played a vanguard role in the struggle against superpower maritime hegemony. together with other countries of the third world, they have formed various organizations of raw material producers, and using raw materials as a weapon, they are fighting against imperialism and winning one victory after another. what is particularly gladdening is that the new emergent small countries and island countries in the caribbean area have appeared in a new stance and become active in the international arena, playing a positive role in the third world's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

he reaffirmed: "the chinese government and people admire the latin american and caribbean countries and people for their spirit of defying duress and daring to fight and tc win, and firmly support them in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and independence and defend their national economic rights and interests."

the chinese vice-premier said: "with unabated ambition, the superpower that long played the tyrant in latin america is continuing to make trouble; but it is especially the other superpower, which flaunts the banner of 'socialism', that is stepping up its infiltration and expansion in latin america under the guise of 'support' and 'aid'. the latin american people are still faced with very arduous fighting tasks. however, the contention in this region between the two superpowers will only produce the reaction of accelerating the awakening of the latin american people." he expressed the conviction that the latin american countries and people will win still greater victories in their revolutionary struggle so long as they heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping praised the guyanese government and people under the leadership of prime minister burnham for having made unrelaxed efforts and achieved gratifying successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and in developing

the national economy. he noted that prime minister burnham has stressed unity of all nationalities in the country, attached importance to the development of agriculture, advocated self-sufficiency in food, clothing and housing for the nation, and has led the guyanese people in withstanding foreign pressure and gradually nationalizing enterprises owned by foreign capital. "all this is of great importance for developing an independent national economy in guyana," he said. "in international affairs, the government of guyana has pursued a foreign policy of independence and non-alignment, firmly supported the national liberation movements in viet nam, cambodia, the middle east, africa and other regions and persistently fought against superpower control, interference and exploitation, thus making a valuable contribution to the cause of anti-hegemonic unity of the caribbean region and the entire third world."

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping added that both china and guyana are developing countries belonging to the third world. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and guyana, the mutual understanding between the two peoples have steadily increased, and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries have developed satisfactorily. he was convinced that the visit of prime minister burnham to china will carry the friendly relations between china and guyana to a new stage and make a useful contribution to the cause of anti-imperialist unity of the third world countries and peoples in asia, africa, latin america and elsewhere.

Guyanese Prime Minister Stresses Self-Reliant Construction of Third World Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1975)

a new international economic order "will not come into being as a result of pleas directed to the developed world, but only through the effective mobilisation of the power of the third world through programmes of co-operation and collective self-reliance," said l.f.s. burnham, prime minister of guyana, at the banquet given in his honour here this evening.

the prime minister spoke about guyanese people's efforts to transform their colonial economy by following the principle of self-reliance. he said that utilizing the techniques of self-reliance and dedicated to restructuring the economy, transforming what has

been a colonial economy fashioned by imperialism for the benefit of the imperialist power, "we have set as our first priorities the feeding, clothing and housing of our people through our own efforts by 1976 and are actively pursuing the realization of these goals."

he said: "in keeping with the strategy of self-reliance, we also took urgent steps at the same time that we established our co-operative republic, to mobilise and control our financial resources and to ensure that these were utilised for the development of guyana rather than the developed countries to which they had previously been regularly exported."

"we have nationalised the two multinational companies which once controlled bauxite exploitation. the mining and development of this valuable resource has now been entrusted to two companies which are owned and controlled by the people and government of guyana."

speaking of guyana's foreign policy, the prime minister said: "we in keeping with the ideals of the non-aligned movement are committed to the promotion of co-existence, more particularly to the democratization of international relations and to the strengthening of the united nations and its agencies as the main instruments to assist in the achievement of these purposes." he emphasized the necessity of the solidarity of the non-aligned nations and their insistence on maintaining their hard-won independence. "indeed it is only our continuing solidarity which can ensure that such attempts to frustrate the processes of independence, to foreclose the options open to small states, to monopolise decision-making in the international system and to bypass the united nations do not succeed," he added.

prime minister burnham pointed out: "we in the third world, have won many victories, in indo-china, in southern africa and latin america, but the forces of reaction are re-grouping and the battle is still joined. our resolute brothers in the portuguese territories of guinea-bissau and angola and mozambique have wrested their freedom in armed struggle. i am convinced that the minority racist regimes will only yield to force."

he continued: "the revolutionary struggle is posed starkly and obviously in southern africa, but the struggle is no less real within the framework of the prevailing international economic and monetary systems. states which have embarked on the repossession of their resources and structural reforms aimed at ensuring that the wealth of the people is retained by the people, have become the particular target for subversion."

the prime minister said: "about a year ago the sixth special session of the united nations general assembly adopted a blueprint for a new international economic order. but it is our firm conviction in guyana that the new order will not come into being as a result of pleas and shopping lists directed to the developed world, but only through the effective mobilisation of the power of the third world through programmes of co-operation and collective self-reliance.

"it has already been demonstrated that the producers' association is a more effective instrument for securing just and equitable returns for our products than all the prolonged negotiations at the several unctad sessions."

he warned: "this is a time for vigilance and for increased solidarity, for the threats to our autonomy are now posed in subtle and more complex forms."

prime minister burnham expressed thanks to the chinese people for the warm welcome accorded to them and said they would do everything possible to strengthen the bonds of friendship between guyana and china. he said: "the invaluable support of the chinese people in establishing a new world order free from super powers and spheres of influence, a world in which the progressive forces of mankind can shape a future worthy of man is understood and appreciated by increasing numbers of people, not only in guyana, but also throughout the third world."

CHINA AND INDIA

Not "Internal Affair", But Expansion--Refutation of Indian Leaders' Sophistry

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1975)

'recently, the indian government again took new steps of expansionism on the accession of kashmir in violation of the u.n. resolutions and international agreements it had accepted and its own promises, further depriving the kashmir people of their right to self-determination and annexing kashmir region. this has certainly aroused strong indignation and opposition from the kashmir people and met stern condemnation by the pakistan government.

to deceive the people, some indian government leaders brazenly described the expansionist act as an "entirely (india's) domestic matter." they tried in vain to evade condemnation by the world people and just public opinion by using the sophistry of turning an international dispute into a question of "internal affairs" and attempted to shield from stern protest by the pakistan government with so-called "opposition to interference in india's internal affairs".

as is known to all, the accession of kashmir region is a big international dispute which remains unsolved for a long time between india and pakistan. after the independence of the two countries, clashes took place over the accession of the region. moreover, india submitted this question to the united nations and accepted u.n. resolutions including the provisions "the future status of the state of jammu and kashmir shall be determined in accordance with the will of the people", and "the question of the accession of the state of jammu and kashmir to india and pakistan will be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite." in a communique in 1953, the prime ministers of india and pakistan said that the desire of the kashmir people should be respected and that the accession of kashmir be decide through plebiscite. however, going back on its own words, the indian government arbitrarily defined kashmir as one of its states in its constitution. now, it again described the accession of kashmir as an "internal affair" which could be decided unilaterally by india. if it is an "internal affair" of indian, why has the indian government said on several ocassions that it would respect the will of the local people? and why has it agreed to hold a plebiscite to solve the question of the accession of kashmir?

pakistan prime minister z.a. bhutto put it well when he said that according to the u.n. resolutions accepted by india and pakistan, the indian government cannot change the status of dispute on the kashmir issue.

people have had plenty of experience of the nasty tactics of the indian expansionists. it is crystal clear what is a question of international affairs and what is a question of internal affairs. but, to serve its need of expansionism, the indian authorities confused and reversed the two concepts at will. an example on hand is that when annexing its neighbour sikkim last year, the indian government distorted history by saying that "sikkim has not been an independent country and it has always been a part of india." annexation of a neighbouring country has been turned into an "internal affair" in the mouth of the indian expansionists. the robber has the cheek

to say that the spoils belong to him. this is purely a gangster's logic.

ironically, the indian government, which today raised an outcry against "interference in india's internal affairs", has in recent years intervened time and again in the domestic affairs of other countries. backed by soviet social-imperialism, it moved out its armed forces in 1971 to dismember pakistan under the lame excuse that pakistan's internal contradictions "threatened" the "security" of india. cherishing hatred against the nepal government's policy of adhering to neutrality and non-alignment and resolutely maintaining independence and sovereignty, it has given shelter to nepalese anti-national elements and let them use india as their base to carry out harassment, sabotage and subversion against nepal. so far, the chinese tibetan rebels have had their hideouts on indian soil and have been connived by their hosts to carry out rebellious activities there. all this serves as clear evidence that the indian government flagrantly violates the norm of international relations on non-intervention in other countries' internal affairs.

in short, the indian expansionists will take any place by force wherever they can, whether kashmir region with its title internationally recognized as remaining to be settled, or sikkim. they term such an action as an "internal affair" which no outsiders can interfere with. at the same time, if any neighbouring country which does not subject its domestic affairs to india's expansionist policy, it will resort to various means, with armed force included, to intervene with the lame excuse that india is "threatened". so this is the substance of what the indian expansionists call "internal affairs".

no one can be deceived by the indian government's trick in turning an international dispute into an "internal affair". the kashmir people cannot be deprived of their right to self-determination. all expansionist acts going against the tide of history are doomed to failure.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Closes in Jamaica

(NCNA-English Kingston, Mar. 11, 1975)

the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china closed here tonight.

among those who visited the exhibition were governor-general florizel glasspole, prime minister michael manley, other high government officials and members of parliament.

the closure of the exhibition, scheduled for march 8, was postponed at public request. some 150,000 people from different walks of life throughout the country visited the 13-day exhibition. the agriculture section including the model of tachai brigade attracted particular attention.

jamaican visitors spoke highly of the achievements made by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung by giving full play to the spirit of "independence and self-reliance" in building socialism. they pointed out that this spirit was also essential for the jamaican people. many of them said that the exhibition has promoted understanding and friendship between the jamaican and chinese people.

Chinese Government Delegation Returns to Peking from Jamaica

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1975)

the chinese government delegation led by sung ping returned here by air today after presiding over the opening ceremony of the chinese economic and trade exhibition in jamaica and paying a friendly visit to the country.

the chinese exhibition group leader, sun so-chang, returned on board the same plane.

they were met at the airport by vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and leading members of departments concerned lin ping, peng chin-po and hsiao fang-chou.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1975)

tadashi yaoita, socialist member of the house of representatives and president of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association, and other japanese friends left here for home by air this morning after a friendly visit to china.

seeing them off at the airport were hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, and tomiji sasaki, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking.

while in peking, they exchanged views with the chinese society of agronomy and the china-japan friendship association and visited a people's commune and a factory. tadashi yaoita gave a reciprocal dinner on march 10.

Director-General of Japanese Association for Promotion of International Trade Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1975)

teiji hagihara, director-general of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, left here for home by air this morning after a visit to peking.

he was seen off at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

teiji hagihara and his party came to peking on march 3 as guests of the host council. while in peking, they had friendly contacts with chinese departments concerned. wang yao-ting, chairman of the host council, met and gave a banquet in their honour.

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Fetes Japanese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1975)

wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the japanese friendship delegation of the headquarters of the liberation league of "outcast" communities with tomi yoneda as leader, akio komai as deputy leader and tatsukuni komori as secretary general.

present on the occasion were sun ping-hua, secretary general of the host association, and leading members of departments concerned and representatives of industrial and service trade workers including chang chang, tu kuang-ta, chang yin-hua and wang wei.

the friendship delegation arrived in peking yesterday at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

Chinese Amity Association President Meets and Fetes Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Troupe Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today met and feted masao shimizu, leader of the matsuyama ballet troupe. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, liu hsi-lin and tiao ke-yuan.

masao shimizu arrived in peking yesterday at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets Japanese Socialist Party Activists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1975)

[illegible] chinese vice-premier chi teng-kuei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with all members of the japanese socialist party activists delegation led by yuji soga with kaneo kase as deputy leader and tadasu kikuchi as secretary-general.

present at the meeting were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, shan ta-chi and li fu-teh.

Japanese Shiolingekenpo Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 12, 1975)

the japanese shiolingekenpo (a style of shadow boxing) delegation with dosin soo as leader and haruo mizuzawa as deputy leader left here for home by air this afternoon after a visit to china.

seeing the japanese guests off at the airport were liu ping-chen, a leading member of the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of the shanghai wushu association and representatives of the local sportsmen.

the japanese delegation arrived in shanghai on march 7 from soochow. while in shanghai, they visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai machine tools plant, a housing estate and a district children's palace, and watched a pulmonectomy operation under acupuncture anaesthesia at the shanghai no. 1 tuberculosis hospital. on the evening of march 8, the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation hosted a banquet in honour of the japanese friends. chang chen-ya, member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, attended the banquet.

CHINA AND LAOS

Prince Souvanna Phouma Meets Chinese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Mar. 11, 1975)

prince souvanna phouma, prime minister of the provisional national union government of laos met here today in his office all members of the chinese friendship delegation with liu tien-fu as leader and wang yu-ching as deputy leader and had friendly conversations with them.

present on the occasion were khounta, inspector-general, and phak savan, director-general, of the ministry of communications and public works; tiao si souphanouvong, director-general of the lao civil aviation administration; and tiao panya souvanna phouma, director-general of the royal air lao.

chinese ambassador to laos kuo ying was also present.

Chinese Ambassador to Laos Gives Reception in Honor of Chinese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Mar. 11, 1975)

kuo ying, chinese ambassador to laos, gave a reception here this evening in honour of the chinese friendship delegation which had come for the celebrations of the opening of the vientiane-kwangchow air service and for a visit to the country.

attending the reception were tiao khammao, president, tiao somsonith, vice-president, of the privy council; phoumi vongvichit, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, leuam insisiengmay, vice-premier and minister of education, arts, sports and youth, of the provisional national union government; sanan soutthichak, permanent representative of the representation of the lao patriotic front in vientiane; tiao si souphanouvong, director-general of the lao civil aviation administration; bounkhong pradichith, mayor of vientiane city; ministers and vice-ministers of the government.

at the reception guests and hosts repeatedly toasted the formal inauguration of the vientiane-kwangchow air service and everlasting friendship between the lao and chinese peoples.

Chinese Friendship Delegation Returns to Kwangchow from Laos

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 12, 1975)

the chinese friendship delegation with liu tien-fu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, as leader and wang yu-ching, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.), as deputy leader, flew back here this morning after a friendly visit to laos.

they were met at the airport by chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, liang hsiang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and li yu-ting, deputy director of the kwangchow civil aviation administration.

Chinese Friendship Delegation Leaves Vientiane for Home

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Mar. 12, 1975)

the chinese friendship delegation with liu tien-fu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee as leader and wang yu-ching, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china as deputy leader left here for home today at the conclusion of its visit to laos.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were khounta, inspector-general, and phak savan, director-general, of the ministry of communications and public works of the lao provisional national union government, tiao sisouphanouvong, director-general of the lao civil aviation administration, bounkhong pradichith, mayor of vientiane, and leading members of departments concerned.

kuo ying, chinese ambassador to the kingdom of laos was also present.

the delegation arrived in vientiane on march 5 to celebrate the inauguration of the vientiane-kwangchow air service and paid visits to vientiane and luang prabang city.

CHINA AND PANAMA

Vice Chairman of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Leaves Peking for Panama

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1975)

li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and leader of the chinese exhibition group to panama, left peking for panama city by air yesterday.

he will preside over the opening ceremony of the chinese exhibition there and then proceed to pay a friendly visit to bolivia at the head of a delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Threat Is No "False Thesis", Says Jen-min Jih-pao Article

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1975)

soviet threat to the nordic countries is not a "false thesis" but a living reality, says a signed article carried in the "people's daily" today. the article reads in part as follows:

in a recent report, the supreme commander of the swedish armed forces drew attention to the soviet threat to the security of the nordic countries. this enraged the soviet revisionists who, through their mouthpiece, tass, blusteringly dismissed the threat as a "false thesis", a fancy of those who "close their eyes to facts", and an "absurdity" designed to "aggravate tension in the nordic region."

what is the true state of affairs? let us have a brief review of the facts to see whether soviet threat to northern europe is a "false thesis" or a living reality.

for years the soviet union has been fervently increasing its military preparations in the northern part of europe. it has deployed a heavy military force to form an encirclement of the area. its

kola peninsula abutting on north norway has been built into an important missile base as well as a major air force and naval base. in this and other northern soviet bases sprawls the strong soviet northern fleet, with 45 per cent of soviet vessels anchored there. in the baltic region, the soviet union has its baltic fleet with hundreds of vessels of all types, a land force of nine divisions, and an air force with hundreds of planes of all descriptions. already 60 per cent of soviet submarines have been deployed in the norwegian, baltic, barents and north seas and in the north atlantic ocean. such is the objective reality from which the nordic countries draw their conclusion of soviet threat.

however, things have gone much farther than this. the soviet revisionists are even more aggressive in their military expansionist activities in northern europe. in each of the past ten-odd years, they have conducted an average of two large-scale naval exercises in the seas adjacent to northern europe, with their military vessels sailing farther and farther into the atlantic. in fact, soviet revisionist social-imperialism regards the barents and norwegian seas as its "inland" seas where its fleets show the flag and run amuck. in the month-long world-wide "ocean" exercises held by soviet revisionism in april, 1970, the two main items were the anti-submarine exercise in waters off iceland-faroe islands-scotland and the landing exercise with north norway as an imaginary target. in the baltic, the soviet navy has time and again conducted landing exercises with outlets to the sea as imaginary targets to be seized. the danish military authorities announced recently that the soviet-controlled warsaw pact has increased its naval and air-force activities in the area, and warsaw pact troops have begun an exercise in kattegat, close to sjaelland where the danish capital is situated. in addition, the soviet revisionists frequently send warships and aircraft to carry out spying activities in the norwegian and north seas, flagrantly intruding into the territorial waters and airspace of denmark, norway and iceland. soviet spy ships disguised as freighters or tankers often ply the coastal waters of sweden and norway. in face of such naked military expansion of the soviet revisionists against the nordic countries, one cannot but ask: is such obvious soviet threat a "false thesis"? is it not the soviet revisionists themselves who "have aggravated tension in northern europe"?

the intensified soviet military threat to northern europe has aroused public attention and the vigilance of the nordic countries. the swedish supreme commander's remarks on soviet threat reflect the views of the nordic countries. that explains why north european officials and public opinion are strongly indignant

at soviet charges and many have come out with stern refutations. the prime minister of sweden has declared, "we'll hold fast to our stand," and "we cannot adjust our policies to the views of a superpower."

the soviet revisionists are not acting on a sudden impulse in stepping up military expansion in northern europe which is so strategically important that it has become a major target in the soviet-u.s. rivalry in europe. it links with the soviet union by land. the barents and norwegian seas on the north form a strategic passage for the soviet northern fleet to the atlantic. the baltic sea is the sole access for the soviet baltic fleet to enter both the north sea and the atlantic. once dominating the north european waters, the soviet union will be in a position to wind its way to the flank and rear of western europe to realize its expansionist aims there.

in face of the intensifying rivalry between the two superpowers, in particular the expansionist schemes of the soviet union, the nordic countries are naturally sensitive to the soviet threat. for the sake of their own security, they are absolutely justified to maintain their vigilance.

CHINA AND US

US Monthly "Revolution" on Successful Holding of China's 4th National People's Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1975)

the u.s. monthly "revolution" carries an editorial in its latest issue on the successful holding of china's fourth national people's congress. the editorial says that the convening of the congress "was a great victory for the chinese people, for the line of the chinese communist party and its central committee led by mao tsetung, and for the workers and oppressed people throughout the world."

it continues: "at a time of growing crisis and disorder for the imperialists, the congress showed the strength and vigour of socialism in china, the unity of the people of all nationalities in the people's republic, and the unity of the people of china with the struggles of the people of the world against imperialism and social-imperialism."

"the new constitution, the report on the work of the government and all the resolutions of the congress are clear indications that the chinese people are determined to carry on the revolutionary struggle in unity with the world's people. having defeated the attempts of the liu shao-chi and lin piao cliques to restore capitalism, they have provided invaluable political lessons and serve as an inspiration to revolutionaries everywhere," the editorial notes.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

New Zealand to Push for 200-Mile Economic Zone, Says Prime Minister Rowling

(NCNA-English Wellington, Mar. 12, 1975)

new zealand prime minister w. e. rowling said in a press statement yesterday that new zealand is to continue to push for a 200-mile offshore economic zone.

rowling said that at the next session of the united nations conference on the law of the sea to be held soon in geneva, new zealand will "be striving for the establishment of a 200-mile economic zone, within which the coastal state would exercise exclusive jurisdiction over living resources such as fish, and over mineral resources of seabed including oil".

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* NATIONAL *
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SPARE-TIME UNIVERSITIES FOR PEASANTS

Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and Run Well the Spare-Time University for Peasants

- a survey report by Ch'ing Ku Spare-Time University for Peasants of Wanjung county, Shansi Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 14, 1975)

Spurred by the movement of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, Ch'ing Ku Spare-Time University of Wanjung county has in the policy of running school, the education system and the method of teaching broken down the yoke of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist educational line. Starting from the aim of conforming to the needs of the collective economy in the countryside and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, it has brought up a group of modern peasants who possess the socialist consciousness and are acquainted with agricultural science and technique. At the same time, it has also contributed to the realization of turning the laboring people into intellectuals.

The Spare-Time University for Peasants Must Also Put the Ideological Transformation of Students Above All Else

Is it necessary for the spare-time university for peasants to put the ideological transformation of students above all else and solve the question of what kind of people should be educated? There had been some arguments after the school started. Some held that since the students of the spare-time university were selected and sent by their own brigades and the school was run by the brigades themselves, it was logical that they should be kept in the countryside after their graduation. Therefore, they should learn less politics but more technical knowledge. However, the majority of comrades thought that the spare-time university was no different from the other schools, and that "all work in the school is for transforming the thinking of the students."

It was therefore imperative to put political and ideological education above all else, otherwise modern peasants needed by the socialist countryside could not be brought up. This was because if the students had not the red heart of striking root in the countryside to carry out the revolution, even though they had culture and technical knowledge, they could not serve the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside well. Apart from this, speaking from the angle of occupying the ideological and cultural battlefront in the countryside, the spare-time university for peasants was not only a unit for study. More important, it was also a unit of the Party for carrying out political work in the countryside. The fundamental aim of running a spare-time university was to enable the students to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought better on the forefront of the three revolutionary movements in the countryside, to implement the basic line of the Party, to study well the vital course on class struggle, and to bring them up as modern peasants "fighting as the vanguard for the revolution, and capable of taking up production."

After discussions, it was decided that all specialized classes should first study Chairman Mao's writings. After the students studied the essay "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," they criticized the saying that "those excelling in scholarship should apply themselves to be officers" of Confucius and Mencius and the idea of the exploiting classes that "one should get learned in order to be an official" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. They also launched "three educational" movements: The first one was to carry out education in the basic line of the Party and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to ask the poor old peasants who had led a life of great bitterness and hate to make reports on their past sufferings and contrast them with today's happiness. The second one was to conduct education in the line, and to discuss the history of the two-line struggle within the Party and the story of how the Liaoning Chaoyang Agricultural College run a school in the two-line struggle. The third one was to conduct education in revolutionary ideals and to recount the important changes and long-range plans of their own brigade since liberation and especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution. The many kinds of education were all carried out around a central theme, namely, educate the students in order to enable them to adhere to the socialist orientation, to criticize the capitalist tendency, to cherish the countryside and labor, and to become the modern peasants ofsocialism.

After a young student of the vocational class in electrical engineering came to the spare-time university, he gave a good performance at the beginning. He showed vigor in study and drive in work. Later, when he got hold of technical skills, he gradually relaxed his effort, wished to do lighter job but wanted high workpoint and high allowances. After finding out this situation, the leader of the school conducted political and ideological education for him, went to chat with him one by one, and studied Chairman Mao's "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat together with him. They told him the contrast between the Ch'ingku brigade of today and yesterday, and in association with the miserable life led by his father and

grandfather who had to beg for meals, work as hired farmhands and temporary workers for the landlords in the old society gave him class education. His thinking underwent changes. He came to realize that after learning technical knowledge in the spare-time university, he could only contribute better his strength to the countryside, but could never use it as capital for attaining personal fame and gain. From then on, he felt at ease in the countryside and bravely took up heavy burdens. Last winter, the No. 4 deep well of this brigade needed power for construction work. At that time, the north wind was roaring, and the temperature had dropped almost to 20 degrees below zero. This young student bravely climbed up a high-tension cable pole more than ten meters tall and persist in completing his work high up in the air. He won the praises of the masses.

Wang Chün-fang, a CYL member, woman leader of the No. 2 production team and a student of the class in agricultural technique is an educated youth graduated from secondary school. Originally she thought that by spending two years in the spare-time university to consolidate the cultural knowledge she learnt in school, she could go elsewhere to attend a university later. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, through the criticism of such reactionary nonsense as "those excelling in scholarship should apply themselves to be officers" and "get learned in order to be an official" of Confucius and Lin Piao, she came to realize that it was glorious to dedicate one's youth to the countryside, and to lead the life of a peasant all her life. She made up her mind to fight heaven and earth for building a socialist new countryside. When the post-secondary schools opened for application, the mass recommended her to sit for the examination. But she decided to stay in the countryside and went on to attend her spare-time university. Because her mother was unable to have a right perception of things at that time, she chatted with her mother for several evenings in succession to awaken her class consciousness, and finally convinced the old lady. She led the "March 8 Combat Team for Cotton Planting" to manage 60 mow of cotton fields and won a good harvest in a year of severe drought.

The Spare-Time Universities Must Also Be Run with Open Doors

Is it necessary for a spare-time university for peasants to be run with open doors in conjunction with the three great revolutionary movements? This is not only a question of method but also a question of policy for operating schools. In the course of running the Ch'ing Ku Spare-Time University for Peasants, some people thought that as the students were all day long dealing with the poor lower-middle peasants at the forefront of agricultural production, the question whether or not the school was run with open doors, or kept in contact with reality did not arise. Those running the school also emphasized "spare-time," and paid attention only to teaching in classrooms without thinking of organizing on-site teaching to link up theory with reality so as to combine study with practices. Actually, this still followed the old road of running the school with the door closed. Through repeated studies, the Party branch of the brigade came to understand that the spare-time university, like the full-day school, also had the major problem of whether to run school with closed

doors, thus alienating theory from reality, or to run school with open doors, and thus unifying theory with reality. Therefore, according to the realities of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, they have adopted the methods of "concentrated decentralization and decentralized concentratin" to make flexible arrangements for teaching, thus solving the contradiction caused by the dislocation of theory from practice and arriving at the unity of study and application.

"Concentration" does not necessarily call for concentration in the classroom every time, but may take place in the field or at the site according to the content of teaching. The duration for concentration also may be long or short according to the need of teaching. "Decentralization" means going back to one's own brigade to take up practice as well as study. The duration, the place, the number of times in a month for "concentration" and "decentralization" vary with the different vocational classes. For example, since the arrival of winter, the vocational class in agricultural technique has, in accordance with the characteristics that night-time is long and day-time is short, also arranged three days of "concentrated" study besides conducting study in the evening every other day. The first concentration took place at the farm of the brigade. They spent three days in studying the experience in the management of overwintering wheat, and worked as they studied. They also divided themselves into groups to investigate how wheat tillered in the various production teams and determined the management measures. After that they dispersed and went back to their teams to publicize to the mass the advantages and methods of managing overwintering wheat. They also mobilized the masses to launch ten days of shock attack, thus enabling the 4,800 mow of wheat fields to be applied with additional manure and rolled over again. The second concentration was for popularizing the advanced experiences of the No. 5 production team in digging up miry fields for sweet potatoes. The students brought along tools, concentrated at the site, and studied as they worked. After they returned to their teams, the various production teams actively carried out such work. During the third concentration, they made use of the two snowing days to study the question of how to bring about an earlier thaw and how to preserve soil moisture after the thaw had set in.

When the students of the specialized class in theory studied the writing of Lenin, The State and Revolution, together with the masses, they conducted concentrated study for five consecutive evenings and had also compiled some supplementary tutorial materials that were popular and easy to understand. The students brought the supplementary tutorial materials back to the teams to explain them to the commune members, thus enabling everybody to understand the spiritual essence of the book The State and Revolution and also see through the sinister aim of Lin Piao in his vain attempt "to subdue one's self and return to propriety," and plot to restore capitalism. For the sake of preparing recital materials for the Spring Festival, the specialized class in literature adopted the method of "concentration in the study of theory, decentralization in the practice of creative writing, concentration in deciding the final form and decentralization in rehearsal" to compile the Spring Festival recital

materials for the masses and guided and assisted over a hundred of the masses to rehearse them.

The teaching activities based on "concentrated decentralization and decentralized concentration" in the past year have shown that this method is favorable for the students to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants, to learn from society and to learn from practice, is convenient for bringing into play the activism and initiative of the teachers and students in teaching and study, is in conformity with the Marxist law of knowledge--"practice, knowledge, practice again, knowledge again," and is favorable for fostering and raising the ability of the students to analyze and solve problems.

For the sake of linking up theory with reality, the various specialized classes are provided with permanent bases for activity according to their characteristics. There are rooms for study and reading, and regular special columns for mass criticism for the theory class; there are culture and game rooms "special columns for literature reform," and briefings for youths for the literature class; there are small farms for the class in agricultural technique; there are the mechanized farming teams from the brigade, machine works and power distribution stations for the electrical engineering class; and there are orchards for the gardening class. In this way the students are able to acquire more complete knowledge through practice.

"The correctness and incorrectness in the ideological and political line decides everything." The practice of operating school by the Ch'ingku Spare-Time University for Peasants has testified that starting from the reality of three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, spare-time universities must be set up. The Spare-Time University for Peasants must also adhere to running school with open doors and put the ideological transformation of students above all else. This is a good way to achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in bringing up the modern peasants of socialism. The students of the spare-time university, in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, have brought into play their leading role as the backbone. The broad masses of poor lower-middle peasants said in praise, "Our spare-time university has trained useful people for us!"

- The Bureau of Education of Yün Ch'ing Adminstrative District and the Office of Education of Wanjung County

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WORKER-THEORISTS

Bring Into Play the Role of the Contingent of Worker-Theorists in the Struggle

by

the Group of Worker-Theorists of the Timber Mill in the northern suburbs of Peking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 15, 1975)

The contingent of worker-theorists in our factory is a new army of theorists built, developed and strengthened in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. For one year, we have persisted in taking the study and propagation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as our own fundamental fighting task and persevered in the study of theory to serve the actual struggle, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the masses. We have won the support of the masses and are welcomed by them. In the course of struggle, the ranks of worker-theorists have fully played the role of personnel in four major fields--propagandists of Marxism-Leninism, fighters in the criticism of Lin Piao and and Confucius, tutors to the masses in study, and research workers in the political and economic fields. Meanwhile, they have raised the group members' theoretical level and capacity for making criticism, heightened their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and given impetus to the unfolding of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius throughout the factory in a popularized, deep-going and sustained manner, thus playing a definite role in "grasping revolution and promoting production" and developing the excellent situation of the revolution. How have the ranks of worker-theorists played the combat role of the backbone force in study and criticism? Summing up our own experience, we may give the following points of understanding:

(1) Use Marxism To Guide the Study of Theory

The criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius is a political and ideological struggle through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure. Only by grasping Marxist theory can we thoroughly criticize revisionism and criticize the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all reactionary classes on the decline, use Marxism to occupy all spheres of the superstructure, and give full play to the fighting role of the ranks of worker-theorists. Our understanding on this question has gradually deepened through struggle.

When we first started to study the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole, because we were aware that we had scanty historical knowledge, we laid one-sided emphasis on the study of history. We were slack in the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and paid attention only to making rigid inquiries into historical figures and historical events without paying attention to making analysis with the Marxist viewpoint. As a result,

history was discussed for history's sake, and when writing supplemental instruction materials to appraise the Legalist figures, there appeared this or that kind of one-sidedness. For a time, theoretical research work veered from the correct path.

The Party committee laid hold of this problem in time and pointed out to us that to seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and master the basic principles of Marxism was a fundamental task for the ranks of worker-theorists. Later, we seriously studied some writings by Marx and Lenin on historical materialism and on the role of the masses, the class and the individual in history, and came to understand that the lines and reform measures pushed by the Legalist figures among the reformers of the newly emerging landlord class in history objectively reflected to a certain degree the aspirations and demands of the laboring people in different periods and played a progressive role in history. But these people after all represented the interests of the landlord class and served the consolidation of the political power of the landlord class and had their class limitations and the limitations of their era. "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." The slave and peasant uprisings and struggles gave impetus to social development but also restrained the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. The peasant uprisings and struggles struck blows at the whole feudal system, and especially at the most corrupt and reactionary forces in the landlord class. Thus, conditions were created for the reform activities of the Legalists. Consequently, it is imperative to place the historical role of the Legalist figures under the concrete conditions of class struggle as a whole at that time for analysis and observation. Therefore, only by adhering to the historical materialist viewpoint can we make a correct evaluation of the Legalist figures.

Practice makes us deeply understand that "in hunting we must use the gun, and in criticism, we must be armed." In order to go to battle, the ranks of worker-theorists must assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. With awareness heightened, the comrades of the theory groups at the factory and workshops more consciously devote themselves to the study of revolutionary theory in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and arm their own minds with revolutionary theory to guide theoretical research. For the sake of constantly gaining depth in study, we have improved the study methods by paying primary attention to private study which is at the same time linked with the necessary training and participation in the reading class for cadres of our own factory. In regard to the content of study, we adhere to the principle of combining the study of focal points with systematic study. Apart from selectively studying writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in light of the needs of class struggle, we also require everyone to study some books by Marx and Lenin systematically and not on a piecemeal basis and master the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism. Over the course of one year, everyone has in general studied five philosophical works including the "Critique of the Gotha Program," "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism" and Chairman Mao's "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" and eleven brilliant works including Chairman Mao's "The Present Situation and Our Tasks," thus greatly raising our theoretical level and capacity for

criticism, and bringing into play our role as the backbone force on the theoretical front.

(2) Strive To Occupy All Spheres of the Superstructure

In the course of struggle, we understand that Lin Piao's revisionist line and its reactionary theoretical foundation and ideological source--the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius--cover and affect all spheres of the superstructure, and have hence further raised our consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the past twelve months, we at all times persisted in closely combining the study of theory with real-life struggle and in fighting in all spheres of the superstructure.

Following the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party committee of the factory called on our theory group to annotate the Legalist writing "Change of Law." At that time, some comrades were disposed to shrink from the difficult job. They were of the view that "as we have a low cultural level and scanty knowledge of history, we can hardly understand the classics, and it would be even more difficult for us to annotate them." For the sake of making everyone part with "fear" and embrace "courage," the factory Party committee organized us to discuss why it was necessary to annotate the Legalist works. Could we workers annotate them? Everyone seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Study our historical heritage and use the Marxist method to sum it up critically." We came to see the importance of annotating Legalist works, studying the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, and absorbing the experience of class struggle and the two-line struggle in history in order to serve better the actual struggle, and the necessity of the occupation of the battlefront of history by the proletariat to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prevention of capitalist restoration. The comrades said, "With Marxism and Mao Tsetung thought, nothing could stand in our way even if the difficulties were greater in the study and annotation of history." "We of the working class are the mainstay in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and the battlefront of history must be occupied." With awareness raised, there was enough confidence. Therefore, we pressed ahead, knowing well the difficulties ahead. With the help of the teachers and students of the Peking Normal College, we fought bravely for one week and completed the annotation of the "Change of Law." We were acclaimed when we read out our annotations to the workers. The successful annotation of the "Change of Law" was a source of great encouragement to the broad masses of members of the contingent of worker-theorists. Following this, the theory groups of various workshops continuously plunged themselves into the battle for annotating Legalist works and compiling propaganda and discussion materials and stories on the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, thus further deepening the study of the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in the whole factory.

On the basis of studying the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, we also made a typical study of the anti-Confucius struggle during the period of the new democratic revolution, and organized the

working masses to set in contrast the criminal acts of the big Confucianist Chiang Kai-shek who brought disaster upon the nation and the people, and of Lin Piao in worshipping Confucius for analytical criticism. This enabled everyone to further deepen his understanding of the reactionary essence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. We also linked the criticism of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line with the study of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in the military line with the study of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in the military field and came further to understand that the bourgeois military line pushed by Lin Piao was for directly serving his reactionary political line for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety."

We also seriously studied the experience of the Hunghsing people's commune, and adopted various means to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. In the whole factory, there quickly arose a wave of enthusiasm for occupying the ideological and cultural positions with socialism. Under the leadership of the Party branch, the workers theory group of the 3rd workshop led the workers of the whole workshop in criticizing the six sinister books, including the "Trimetrical Classic" that publicized and extolled the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. By weeding through the old and letting the new emerge, they compiled the "Trimetrical Song" to reflect the life of struggle of the carpenters. Some young female workers criticized the "Classic for Girls" and they also composed and staged themselves the song, "Women Carpenters Display Heroism," to reflect the women's ability to "prop up half the sky." The group of worker-theorists of the 5th workshop energetically gave play to their organizational and guiding role and set up in the workshop a blackboard newspaper group, a creative writing group, a cultural and athletic group, a story group and an old workers' performance team. They wrote songs and drew pictures, and composed and staged themselves as many as 409 literary and art programs. They made use of time before and after work and working time to go deep into the midst of shifts and groups to effectively criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the ideology of all exploiting classes.

With the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius constantly gaining depth and with the level of mass study and criticism constantly raised, the ranks of theorists were required to study more and more new problems and to solve and answer more and more ideological and theoretical problems. The past method of "making progress in one single subject" by studying what was under research obviously was unable to meet the needs of struggle and the demands of the masses. Therefore, while we joined the workers of the whole factory in occupying the ideological and cultural positions of the factory with socialism, we at the same time also readjusted and reinforced the original ranks of theorists according to the needs of the actual struggle, and organized in a planned way forces to develop in the direction of taking up research in different fields, with each laying one-sided emphasis on the study of problems in its field. At present, we have set up seven research groups in philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, history, the history of the Chinese Communist Party, literature and art and the international situation. Everyone is striving to scale new pinnacles in an effort to raise the level of the masses in study and criticism.

(3) Theoretical Research Serves Real-Life Struggle

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching on integration of theory with practice, we in struggle pay attention to persevering in conducting theoretical research to serve real-life struggle. For instance, the group in political economy, by seriously studying the Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, and starting from studying the question of enterprise management to unfold activities in theoretical research, has further solved some ideological and theoretical problems involving the participation of the masses in management. This gave a boost to the better execution of this task on a solid basis.

In the course of conducting struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "we must wholeheartedly rely upon the working class" and in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, our plant set up the system for worker participation in enterprise management on the basis of mobilizing the masses to criticize the "operation of factories by experts" and the revisionist line of running enterprises by means of "control, strangulation and oppression." For several years, this had a great part to play and yielded relatively satisfactory results. But later this role paled in significance due to the reduction in activities such as mass management. In the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the masses criticized this phenomenon. In light of this problem, our research group in political economy carried out investigations. We spent one month's time in repeatedly studying the theories of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the dual nature of management and their expositions on politics and economics, the superstructure and the economic base, the relations of production and productive forces. We studied relevant directives by Chairman Mao including "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place," and came to understand that the socialist enterprise was by no means a simple economic organization or production unit but a basic-level unit for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The question of enterprise management, fundamentally speaking, is a question of ideology and the line. Speaking of management, it should first of all cover the sectors of politics, economy and livelihood and is definitely not just a question of production technique. With the workers' participation in management, it is first of all necessary to take care of the direction of the enterprise and the question of the line. We have summed up the five major roles of the participation of workers in management: The participation of workers in management is of advantage to the use of socialism to occupy the ideological and cultural positions of the factory and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is of advantage to properly controlling the orientation and the line of the enterprise for the vigorous practice of socialism. It is of advantage to raising the level of scientific management of the enterprise and giving impetus to the launching of the production increase and economy campaign. It is of advantage to bringing up and training a number of backbone elements and bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. It is of advantage to cementing the ties between the cadres and the masses

and strengthening revolutionary unity. We also understand that in order to make a success of the participation of workers in enterprise management, it is necessary to constantly conduct education in ideology and the line for the cadres and workers, unfold revolutionary mass criticism in a deep-going and sustained manner and clearly distinguish between the right and the wrong lines ideologically and theoretically. The Party organizations at all levels must effectively strengthen leadership over the participation of workers in management and correctly handle the relations between professional management and management by workers.

Through investigation, study and analysis, we have written materials for implementing the Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and properly handling the participation of workers in management, and taught them to the cadres and workers of the whole factory. This has further strengthened the cadres' consciousness in relying upon the working class to run properly the socialist enterprises, strengthened the workers' sense of responsibility as the masters for participation in enterprise management, and hence ideologically and organizationally consolidated and developed the system of worker participation in enterprise management. At present, one-third of the workers of the whole factory have directly participated in the management of political, economic and livelihood work from the shifts and groups, through the workshops to the factory proper. The spiritual outlook of the broad masses of workers of the whole factory is constantly marked by revolutionary changes, and production has leaped again and again. In 1974, the total industrial output value achieved by our factory showed an increase of 16 percent compared with 1973. This was equivalent to three times that in 1965 before the great cultural revolution.

(4) Maintain Close Ties with the Masses and Persist in "Three Non-Departures"

To give better play to the combat role of the ranks of worker-theorists, we must maintain close ties with the masses, strike root among the masses and serve the masses. We must constantly strengthen our own ideological build-up, and transform the subjective world as we transform the objective world. Therefore, we must persist in not departing from production, reality and the masses, and this is the direction for building the contingent of worker-theorists. On this question, we also have lessons from experience, both positive and negative.

When the contingent of theorists was first set up, some people worried about their own low level, and dared not give the masses guidance and assistance. When they achieved something in writing articles and giving guidance and assistance, some people became self-complacent and "cocky," and they alienated themselves from the masses. All these set the theory group to deep thinking. Everyone re-studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The question of for whom is a fundamental questinon and a question of principle," and held a discussion on how to correctly treat one's own achievements and how to correctly orient one's own relations with the masses. Everyone said, "We have achieved something in giving guidance and assistance and in study as a result of the leadership of the

Party and the support of the masses. If we desire to continuously do a good job in theoretical research work, we must stand on the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers, strike root among the masses and enthusiastically serve the study and criticism effort of the masses." With awareness heightened, the attitude was also correctly oriented.

Showing a profound class feeling toward the master workmen and starting from the practical needs of the masses, the theory group conducted tutorial activities for the masses by adopting various lively and vigorous forms. These forms included giving guidance and assistance in separate areas and eating less but more often; convening question-and-answer meetings; giving old workers with a low cultural level guidance and assistance individually; making use of lantern slides and exhibitions; using the means of holding mass criticism meetings, meetings to exchange ideas obtained, etc., to raise the level of the masses in study and criticism. Everyone felt that whether or not the masses were properly guided had something to do with the question of class feeling. With a profound class feeling for the working class, we could study with persistence and show enthusiasm in giving guidance and patience in answering questions.

For instance, because the theory group of the 5th workshop found that several relatively old workers still failed to understand things every time after guidance had been given in a general meeting, its members undertook to give these old workers further individual guidance until they were clear. In the question-and-answer meetings, the questions asked by the masses were answered on the spot by the theory group and could also be answered by the masses. The masses said elatedly, "This kind of question-and-answer meeting is well held. It is lively and vigorous, allows give and take, and has solved many knotty problems."

The theory group also strived to overcome the contradiction between the pressure of work and a time schedule. It adopted proper measures, persisted in maintaining a foothold in the shifts and groups and striking root among the masses. It joined the broad masses of workers in studying, criticizing and fighting, and was able to carry out well theoretical work as well as to keep to the production post. The broad masses of the members of the theory group worked in shifts and groups and they conducted study and criticism there. Many of them also paired with the old workers for teaching and learning from each other, and they humbly learned from the old workers. Because the members of our group persisted in "three non-departures" in theoretical research work, they won the good praise and support of the working masses and reaped a double bumper harvest in study and production.

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DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

The Proletariat Must Exercise Dictatorship in the Ideological Sphere

by

the Theory Group of the Good 8th Company on Nanking Road, Shanghai

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 15, 1975)

Under the excellent situation that the people of the whole country are seriously studying and firmly implementing the spirit of the documents of the 4th National People's Congress, the Jen-min Jih-pao editorial has transmitted the great leader Chairman Mao's latest important directive on the question of theory. Chairman Mao points out: Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. "Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." The editorial calls on us to seriously act according to Chairman Mao's teaching and learn well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the course of study, we must deeply understand that the dictatorship of the proletariat must not only suppress the resistance of the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes and guard against subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism but also wage struggle against the newly emerging bourgeois elements and triumph over the corrosion and influence of the bourgeoisie and of the force of habits of the old society on the proletariat, so as to more consciously adhere to the social road and criticize the capitalist tendencies and the bourgeois world outlook, and strengthen the revolutionary unity of the broad masses.

Through study, we further understand the importance and necessity of the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie by the proletariat and the heavy responsibilities of the people's army, and have further raised our consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The proletarian army is the strong cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat. As is stipulated in the new Constitution, "the task of the armed forces of the People's Republic of China is to safeguard the achievements of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the state, and to guard against subversion and aggressinon by imperialism, social-imperialism and their lackeys." We must fulfill the glorious fighting task assigned us by the Party and the people.

At present,the factors for revolution and war are on the increase in the international arena, and the serious economic crisis in the capitalist world in particular has further intensified the various fundamental contradictions in the world. The contention between the two superpowers of the US and the Soviet Union for world hegemony is getting ever

more acute. We must clearly see that the aggressive nature of imperialism and social-imperialism will not change, and we must guard against their starting a new world war. From now on, we must be properly prepared ideologically and materially. For the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must undergo hard training to acquire skills for annihilating the enemy, criticize Lin Piao's towering crimes in sabotaging our army building, embrace the viewpoint of constantly staying in a state of preparedness without relaxation, and firmly wipe out all enemies that dare to intrude.

Meanwhile, we must have a clear idea of the protractedness and complexity of class struggle in the period of socialist society and of the new trend of class struggle. We must not only see the red flags fluttering over the vast land of the motherland but also see the class enemy honing his sword. We must bear firmly in mind the Party's basic line, take an active part in class struggle in society, maintain at all times a high degree of revolutionary vigilance, clutch firmly the rifle in our hands and give full play to our two combat functions in the suppression of both internal and external enemies.

The new Constitution stipulates, "The Chinese People's Liberation Army and the people's militia are the workers' and peasants' own armed forces led by the Communist Party of China; they are the armed forces of the people of all nationalities." We are shouldering the fundamental task of safeguarding the dictatorship of the proletariat and guarding against capitalist restoration at home and against aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism from abroad. In accordance with the army-building line charted by Chairman Mao, we are determined to strengthen army building and preparedness against war so that we could take up both cultural and military work and join the broad masses of militiamen and the people of all nationalities in making a new contribution toward the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the defense of the motherland.

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DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Death Anniversary observed in Chinese Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1975)

the 50th anniversary of dr. sun yat-sen's death was commemorated in the chinese cities of shanghai, nanking, kwangchow and wuhan yesterday.

leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and personages from various circles called at the former residence of dr. sun yat-sen in the morning. baskets of flowers were placed in front of the portrait of dr. sun yat-sen by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the united front work department of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china (c.p.c.), the shanghai municipal committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference (c.p.p.c.c.), the shanghai municipal committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang (r.c.k.) and the china welfare institute. among those visiting dr. sun yat-sen's former residence were ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee's united front work department and the r.c.k. shanghai municipal committee, and personages of various circles, as well as leading members of the china welfare institute.

personages from various circles in kiangsu province and nanking city held a memorial service at the sun yat-sen mausoleum. baskets of flowers were placed before the statue of dr. sun yat-sen by the kiangsu provincial and nanking municipal revolutionary committees, the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial and nanking municipal committees' united front work departments, the c.p.p.c.c. kiangsu provincial and nanking municipal committees and the r.c.k. kiangsu provincial and nanking municipal committees. among those present on the occasion were yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, wang chao-chuan, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial and nanking municipal committees' united front work departments, the c.p.p.c.c. kiangsu provincial and nanking municipal committees and the r.c.k. kiangsu provincial and nanking municipal committees, as well as personages of various circles, representatives of compatriots of taiwan province origin and returned overseas chinese.

personalities of various circles in kwangtung province and kwangchow city held a service at the sun yat-sen memorial hall in kwangchow. lin li-ming,

vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, chang po-chuan, head of the united front work department of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee, lo ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial committee of the c.p.p.c.c., and chin yuan-pang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial committee of the r.c.k., placed baskets of flowers in front of the bronze statue of dr. sun yat-sen. the service was followed by a discussion. speaking at the meeting, lin li-ming urged patriotic personages of various circles to learn from dr. sun yat-sen his anti-imperialist, patriotic revolutionary spirit, redouble their efforts to study, remould their ideology, continue to press ahead and contribute their share in enhancing the excellent situation prevailing in the country.

a memorial service was also held in dr. sun yat-sen's native village -- the tsuiheng production brigade, chungshan county. people attending the meeting presented baskets of flowers in front of the portrait of dr. sun yat-sen, visited his birthplace, and viewed his belongings on display at the grandiose exhibition hall built after liberation. they also toured the sun yat-sen memorial middle school and held a discussion.

personages of various circles in hupeh province and wuhan city held a memorial meeting in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the death of dr. sun yat-sen. present at the meeting were li fu-chuan, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, teng ken, vice-chairman of the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of the united front work departments of the c.p.c. hupeh provincial and wuhan municipal committees, personalities of various circles and compatriots of taiwan province origin.

"LEARN FROM LEI FENG"

Heroic Deeds of Great Soldier Inspire Chinese Armymen

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1975)

lei feng, the name of a late chinese armyman which has become a synonym of utter devotion to the communist cause and wholehearted service to the people, has inspired millions to noble ideals in the past decade and more.

on march 5, 1963, the press publicized the chinese people's great leader chairman mao's inscription, "learn from comrade lei feng". inspired by this great call of chairman mao's, hundreds of millions of chinese armymen and people are determined to serve the people wholeheartedly as comrade lei feng did and always advance along the road of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

carrying forward lei feng's revolutionary spirit, the engineering regiment under the people's liberation army shenyang units where he served has brought forth many fine armymen with communist consciousness from among its commanders and fighters. through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the commanders and fighters have come to see more clearly the importance of studying revolutionary theory. lei feng's famous remark, "to me, chairman mao's writings are like food, weapon and the steering wheel", has become their watchword. it has brought into play their enthusiasm for studying marxist-leninist classics including chairman mao's works. the regiment now has more than 240 theoretical activists. fighter wu hsing-hua of mongolian nationality and his comrades wrote an article entitled "comment on the struggles between the two military lines of the confucian and legalist schools", which was carried in newspapers.

lei feng "treated individualism like the autumn wind sweeping away the withered leaves." following his example, the commanders and fighters constantly combat bourgeois concepts and foster and develop the communist spirit of utter devotion to others without any thought of self.

fighter hu jen-chu passed his driving test and got a driver's licence shortly after he joined the army. he was later assigned work in the kitchen where young men did not like to go. he gladly accepted the new task. later on, the party organization of his company appointed him leader of a drivers' squad. doing what was required of him, he handled the steering wheel again and did a good job of it. he was recently

ordered to take charge of the company's mess squad. just as he did in the drivers' squad, he achieved success at the new post.

deputy regimental commander yu chüan-yang had worked in the same factory as lei feng. they enlisted at the same time and served in the same squad for more than two years. after lei feng died, yu chuan-yang became leader of the lei feng squad and was later promoted to the post of company commander and then deputy battalion commander. in spite of these changes in position, yu chuan-yang always places strict demands on himself in maintaining the party's revolutionary tradition of hard struggle, forging close links with the masses and retaining the quality of a common soldier. when the regiment undertakes construction work, he always arrives at the construction site ahead of the fighters in the morning and is the last to leave after the day's work is over.

commanders and fighters in the regiment compete with one another in serving the people wholeheartedly like comrade lei feng, and everyone strives to become more concerned about the party and the masses than about any individual, and more concerned about others than about himself, as chairman mao teaches.

ho ping-sheng, a fighter in the lei feng squad, was vice-chairman of a people's commune revolutionary committee before he joined the army. since the first day he came to the squad, he has been helping others enthusiastically after lei feng's example. he often says to his comrades: "we are members of the lei feng squad. we must devote the limited span of our lives to the infinite cause of serving the people as comrade lei feng did."

ho ping-sheng and other fighters of the squad often avail themselves of holidays to call on old peasants in neighbouring villages and help them with their house chores, such as buying grain and carrying it to their homes.

WOMEN WORKERS AT SHENGLI OILFIELD

Women Workers at China's Big Oilfield

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Mar. 14, 1975)

"the petroleum industry of our country is to advance with bigger strides, and we women have to make greater contributions." this was a gallant call put forward by the first women's oil extraction team at china's big shengli oilfield by the bohai bay.

it was in may 1970 that the team was set up after a meeting to share experience. at that meeting, girls doing auxiliary work were greatly inspired by the heroic deeds of a women's oil extraction team at taching oilfield, and fifteen of them later put up a big-character poster, asking permission for establishing a women's oil extraction team and taking charge of oil wells all by themselves. they won firm support from the party organization and encouragement from many men workers.

after the "march 8th" extraction team was founded, the women workers plunged into hard study of the production skills and technical theories with a staunch revolutionary will and learned the ropes in a few months. then, with the assistance of technicians, they improved the technological process and raised crude oil output considerably.

five more girls later joined the extraction team, which is now in charge of 14 oil wells located from several hundred to two or three thousand metres apart. even in the dead of winter, workers on the night shift would brave wind and snow to make their rounds as usual with meticulous care. "cold as it is, we feel warm in heart, because we are working to get more oil for our country." this is a common expression of the girls.

the oil wells have maintained high and stable yield in the past four years as a result of the team's careful management. the team has been cited an advanced unit of the oilfield in recognition of its work of high quality.

the oilfield now has quite a number of women's oil extraction teams. one out of every three workers in the extraction department is a woman.

women also work side by side with men in the geological prospecting, construction and many other departments at this oilfield, one of china's major oil centres. many of them have been promoted to leading posts at various levels. women cadres now account for one-fifth of the entire staff.

all the women workers, whether at the oil wells or in other places, consciously link up their own work with the country's socialist construction as a whole and try in every way to increase oil production.

the ten women workers of a maintenance team in the lorry repair plant have been acclaimed as devoted mechanics for their efficient and prompt service. in 1974 they repaired 1,380 motor vehicles, time and again fulfilling their tasks ahead of schedule.

when these young women around twenty first took up the job, seven of them were apprentices and the rest, though with a few years' experience, were not technically qualified for handling major overhauls either.

the party organization led them to criticize the traditional concept of looking down upon women and urged them to study chairman mao's "on practice". bearing in mind the idea of repairing motor vehicles for the revolution, the young women trained hard and soon mastered the skill for the purpose of serving the people.

even in the sultry heat of summer, they continue to work hard in their greasy overalls. "we work hard to build socialism. the desire for easy life and comfort are decadent bourgeois ideas," said a girl in expression of their determination.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Technical Innovation Campaign in Northeast China Industrial City

(NCNA-English Harbin, Mar. 13, 1975)

a technical innovation campaign has promoted production in the northeast china industrial city of harbin since the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the city has set up some one thousand worker-cadre-technician scientific research groups. in the past few years, the groups have achieved fruitful results in 250 research items and popularized over 2,000 new techniques.

scattered in plants and mines, the groups normally do their research separately. but when necessary, the groups from various factories and trades join

forces in citywide co-ordination in making technical innovations. under the leadership of the municipal revolutionary committee, the city scientific and technological co-ordination committee was set up to under take research in more than 20 specialized fields, including metallurgy, machinery, chemical and electronics industries.

workers and technicians of worker origin have played an active role in the campaign. 63-year-old yao kuo-hsiang is an example. a worker-turned-technician, he specializes in heat treatment at the harbin steam turbine plant. he and fellow research workers go to other plants frequently to exchange experience and help solve technical problems in their spare-time. in past three years, yao and his comrades helped other plants train 120 technicians in heat treatment.

23-year-old milling machine operator ku kai is another activist in technical innovation at the same plant. he has made new innovations and increased efficiency every year since he started to work as an apprentice. ku is now working on the production task for 1980. the young worker is called "a man ahead of his time."

the city's scientists, technicians and college instructors have joined the workers in summing up their experience. they have written a dozen scientific theses and compiled three technical books. one of which is about forging technique. it has drawn favourable comment from forging workers in various parts of the country. an instructor of the harbin engineering institute who took part in compiling the book said with feeling: "the book is a wealth of practical experience and scientific data. it is impossible for us to write it behind closed door."

the industrial city has set up a hall for exchanging experience. it runs training courses on new techniques and invites the workers and technicians of the various research groups to give lectures. in the past three years, it has trained more than 5,000 workers and technicians.

FAUNA AND FLORA OF CHINGHAI-TIBET PLATEAU

Biologists Get New Specimens on Highland

(NCNA-English Sining, Mar. 13, 1975)

over 14,000 specimens of animals and plants were collected by young chinese biologists on the chinghai-tibet plateau last year. many of these were new or gathered for the first time in china.

the findings provided valuable data for compiling literature on china's fauna and flora and tapping biological resources on the plateau.

the survey was conducted in the ari area by members of the biological institute of chinghai province, northwest china. they collected more than 100 plant specimens around the mavam tso lake below the peak of the gangdis range against 18 listed in previous records, and discovered some 400 wild herbs, including more than 100 of medicinal value.

the surveyors also found flocks of asiatic wild asses, wild yaks, tibetan antelopes, lynxes and a kind of highland hare on the grasslands and snow-clad mountains, as well as an abundance of waterfowl and fish in the rivers and lakes.

covering 6,000 kilometres in four months, the young scientists had to battle against bitter cold, high altitude, rarefied air and tough travelling conditions. with a staunch revolutionary will, they made their way forward, repairing roads blocked by mudflow and getting their trucks out of flooded riverbeds, and completed their mission with flying colours.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Vice President of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meets and Fetes Argentine Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1975)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, this evening met with and gave a dinner for dr. miguelina guirao, director of the sensorial research laboratory of the faculty of medicine of the university of buenos aires of argentina.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned of the chinese academy of sciences and scientists including wu tsao-wen and ma ta-yu.

dr. miguelina guirao arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Australia for New Zealand

(NCNA-English Canberra, Mar. 13, 1975)

a chinese medical delegation left australia for new zealand today after a two-week visit to the country.

the delegation is led by tung mien-kuo, deputy director of the scientific educational bureau of the ministry of public health.

during its stay in australia, the delegation visited medical institutes, schools and establishments in canberra, melbourne, adelaide and sydney, and made extensive contacts with medical circles.

australian health minister douglas everingham met and gave a dinner in honour of the delegation on its arrival. chinese ambassador wang kuo-chuan held a reception for its visit to australia on the eve of its departure.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

President of Chinese Amity Association Fetes
Austrian Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner here today in honour of all members of the delegation of the austrian china-research institute led by dr. alois mock.

present were austrian ambassador to china eduard tschoep and his wife, and leading members of chinese departments concerned hsu wei-chin and chung han-chiu.

the austrian guests arrived in peking yesterday at the invitation of the chinese amity association.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Continues Talks
with Prime Minister Forbes Burnham

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, continued talks today with linden forbes sampson burnham, prime minister of the co-operative republic of guyana.

Peking Soiree in Honor of Guyanese Prime
Minister and Mrs. Burnham

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1975)

forbes burnham, prime minister of the co-operative republic of guyana, and mrs. viola burnham and the other distinguished guyanese guests accompanying them on their china visit watched a performance by the china song and dance ensemble at a soiree here today.

they were accompanied at the soiree by tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, wang lei, vice-chairman of

the peking municipal revolutionary committee, chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and wang chan-yuan, chinese ambassador to guyana.

at the end of the performance, prime minister and mrs. burnham, accompanied by vice-chairman tan chen-lin, went on stage and warmly shook hands with the performers in congratulation of the successful evening.

cecil s. pilgrim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guyanese embassy in peking, attended the soiree.

the soiree was jointly sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries in honour of prime minister and mrs. burnham.

in the past two days, mrs. viola burnham has visited the peking art handicrafts workshop, the peihai kindergarten, the palace museum and an exhibition of unearthed relics.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Holds Another Round of Talks with Prime Minister Burnham

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1975)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping held another round of talks here this afternoon with forbes burnham, prime minister of the co-operative republic of guyana.

Sino-Guyanese Government Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1975)

an agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the co-operative republic of guyana was signed here this afternoon.

prime minister forbes burnham and minister of works and housing s.s. naraine attended the signing ceremony on the guyanese side.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung and vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan were present on the chinese side.

chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke and guyanese minister of energy and natural resources h.o. jack signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Guyanese Prime Minister and Mrs. Burnham Give Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1975)

forbes burnham, prime minister of the co-operative republic of guyana, and mrs. viola burnham gave a reception at the guyanese embassy here this evening.

present on the occasion were chinese vice-premiers teng hsiao-ping and chen yung-kuei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress tan chen-lin, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke, vice-minister of metallurgical industry chang chen-chiang and leading members of departments concerned tso lin, chu chuan-hsien, chen teh-ho and tang wen-sheng, as well as chinese ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan.

an atmosphere of warm friendship between the chinese and guyanese peoples prevailed throughout the reception.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

also present were h.o. jack, minister of energy and natural resources, s.s. naraine, minister of works and housing, and the other distinguished guyanese guests accompanying prime minister burnham on his visit to china, as well as cecil s. pilgrim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guyanese embassy in peking.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Burnham Leave Peking for Tachai

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1975)

forbes burnham, prime minister of the co-operative republic of guyana, and mrs. viola burnham, and the other distinguished guyanese guests left here by special train tonight for a visit to the tachai production brigade in north china's shansi province. they are accompanied on the trip by tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the distinguished guyanese guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by vice-premiers teng hsiao-ping and chen yung-kuei, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, responsible member of the state capital construction commission li ta-tung, vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke, vice-minister of metallurgical industry chang chen-chiang, leading members of departments concerned tso lin, tang wen-sheng and kao chien-chung, and several thousand people of the chinese capital.

the brightly-lit railway station this evening flew the national flags of guyana and china. a grand send-off ceremony was held. the band played the national anthems of guyana and china. accompanied by chinese leaders, prime minister burnham reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when prime minister burnham and the other distinguished guyanese guests waved good-bye to the crowd, the station compound was astir with people beating drums and gongs, waving bouquets and shouting slogans. they hailed the new development of the friendship between the people of china and guyana and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present at the railway station.

cecil s. pilgrim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guyanese embassy in peking, left for tachai together with prime minister and mrs. burnham.

on the trip were also wang chan-yuan, chinese ambassador to guyana, chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the ministry's american and oceanian affairs department.

this morning, prime minister and mrs. burnham, accompanied by vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang lei, visited the great wall and ting ling, one of the ming tombs. mrs. burnham this afternoon visited the peking no. 3 cotton textile mill.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Exhibition Delegation Presents Machines to Jamaica

(NCNA-English Kingston, Mar. 12, 1975)

the chinese economic and trade exhibition delegation presented three farm machines to the jamaican government here today.

jamaican minister of agriculture keble munn and other officials of the ministry and the ministry of external affairs attended the presentation ceremony.

the gifts, which were originally displayed at the chinese exhibition here, are a walking tractor, a rice milling machine and a flour milling machine.

on behalf of prime minister michael manley and in his own name, minister munn expressed congratulations on the success of the exhibition and thanked the chinese exhibition delegation for the gifts. he said, "we are looking forward to the long development of the friendship between jamaica and china."

deputy leader of the delegation wei li-chih also spoke at the ceremony.

chinese ambassador to jamaica li chao was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Socialist Party Activists Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1975)

the japanese socialist party activists delegation led by yuji soga with kaneo kase as deputy leader and tadasu kikuchi as secretary-general left here to visit kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan and shanghai before going home.

it was seen off at the airport by sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

Japanese Scholars Leave Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1975)

the friendship delegation of scholars in medicine and pharmacology of the nagoya city university of japan led by kentaroo takagi left here today to visit other parts of china before going home.

while in peking, the japanese friends visited hospitals, a factory, a school and a people's commune and exchanged experience with their chinese counterparts. secretary-general of the chinese medical association liu hsueh-wen gave a banquet for them.

Chinese Youth Delegations Leave for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1975)

a seven-member chinese youth delegation led by liang hsiu-chen, secretary of the kwangtung provincial committee of the communist youth league of china, and a 10-member chinese youth delegation with wei li-ling, secretary of the liaoning provincial committee of the league, as leader and chao chun-chen, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the league, as deputy leader left peking today by plane on a friendly visit to japan.

the two delegations were guests of the japanese youth league council and the japan exchange association of world youth and juniors respectively.

seeing the delegations off at the airport were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned, including ou tang-liang, lin li-yun, yu tsung-hao, chang yu, mao pao-chung and chia hsueh-chien.

Two Chinese Youth Delagations Arrive in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 14, 1975)

two chinese youth delegations arrived here today for a friendly visit to japan. one delegation came at the invitation of the japanese youth league council and the other at the invitation of the japanese exchange association of world youth and juniors.

the two delegations are: the chinese youth delegation headed by liang hsiu-chen, secretary of the kwangtung provincial committee of the communist youth league, and the chinese youth delegation with wei li-ling, secretary of the liaoning provincial committee of the communist youth league, as leader, and chao chun-chen, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league, as deputy leader.

the chinese delegations were greeted at the airport by hideji kawasaki, chairman of the committee to welcome the chinese youth delegation, and michio sugimoto, chairman of the japanese youth league council, and others.

China-Japan Friendship Association President Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with masao shimizu, leader of the japanese matsuyama ballet troupe.

tang chia-hsuan, council member of the china-japan friendship association, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean "Rodong Sinmun" Delegation Led by Editor-in-Chief Li Yong Ik Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1975)

a delegation of the korean newspaper "rodong sinmun" led by li yong ik, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and editor-in-chief of the paper, arrived here at noon today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the "people's daily".

the korean comrades were greeted at the airport by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, lu ying, leading member of the "people's daily", and leading members of media organizations in the chinese capital and departments concerned under the foreign ministry, including teng kang, shih shao-hua, wang chen, ho chang-ming, hsiao tse-yao and chen yi-lin.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, was present together with diplomatic officials of the embassy. also present were peking-based correspondents of the "rodong sinmun" om tae ryong and kim jin son.

Korean "Rodong Sinmun" Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1975)

the "people's daily" gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the korean "rodong sinmun" delegation led by li yong ik, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and editor-in-chief of the paper.

present were keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the c.p.c. international liaison department, attended the banquet together with leading members of peking press circles and departments concerned of the foreign ministry.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, his wife and embassy officials as well as correspondents of the "rodong sinmun" in peking also attended.

leading member of the "people's daily" lu ying and editor-in-chief li yong ik spoke at the banquet.

comrade lu ying warmly praised the korean people for the tremendous successes they have made under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by their great leader president kim il sung in their struggle against foreign aggressors and in their socialist revolution and construction.

he said: "to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland at the earliest possible date is the just cause of the entire korean people that brooks no delay. the 'three principles' and 'five-point programme' for the reunification of the fatherland put forward by president kim il sung fully reflect the burning desire of the 50 million korean people to oppose outside interference and want the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland." he said the chinese people and journalists are confident that the korean people will win final victory in the cause of reunifying the fatherland.

comrade lu ying pointed out that the people of china and korea are close comrades-in-arms and brothers who share weal and woe and fight shoulder to shoulder, and that the chinese people and journalists set great store by the unity and friendship sealed in blood between the people of the two countries.

comrade lu ying thanked the korean journalists for their warm coverage of chinese people's successes in socialist revolution and construction. he said that the "rodong sinmun" has accumulated a wealth of experience in running the party paper well and that the current visit by the paper's delegation provides the "people's daily" a good opportunity to learn and exchange experience.

in his speech, comrade li yong ik said that "the brilliant achievements of the chinese people in their socialist revolution and construction are due to the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china, and are precious fruits of the chinese people's creative labour." "in recent years, the chinese people have won tremendous victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, thereby strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat," he said.

comrade li yong ik said that the korean people are now striving to reach ahead of time all the heights set in the six-year plan so as to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the korean workers'

party with grandiose celebrations befitting the victor. he said: "to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is still the greatest national task facing the korean people. the entire korean people, both in the south and the north, are continuing their determined struggle to accomplish this task."

speaking of the friendship between the journalists and people of korea and china, comrade li yong ik pointed out: "our friendship is founded and cultivated personally by comrade kim il sung and comrade mao tsetung. it is a friendship based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism."

the banquet was alive with expressions of cordiality and unity.

CHINA AND POLAND

Sino-Polish Goods Exchange and Payments Agreement Signed in Warsaw

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Mar. 13, 1975)

an agreement on goods exchange and payments for 1975 between the people's republic of china and the people's republic of poland was signed here on march 11.

it was signed by chen chieh, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and tadeusz nestorowic, leader of the polish government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, on behalf of their respective governments.

chinese ambassador to poland liu shu-ching attended the signing ceremony.

the ceremony was followed by a banquet given by nestorowic in honour of vice-minister chen chieh and other members of the chinese delegation.

yesterday the chinese ambassador gave a reception on the occasion of chen chieh's visit to poland.

chen chieh left budapest for warsaw on march 6.

he visited warsaw, krakow and katowice during his stay in poland and left for home today.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Singapore Government Friendship Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1975)

a government friendship delegation of the republic of singapore led by foreign minister s. rajaratnam flew in here from kwangchow this evening for a visit to china on invitation.

the delegation includes lee khoon choy, senior minister of state for foreign affairs.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and leading members of departments concerned, including cheng jui-sheng, liu hua and chang hsien-cheng.

the singapore foreign minister and his delegation arrived in kwangchow yesterday morning and were guests of honour at a banquet given by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee in the evening. the distinguished guests made visits in the south china city.

Chinese Foreign Minister Holds Talks with Singapore Counterpart

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua held talks with foreign minister s. rajaratnam of the republic of singapore here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the singapore side were lee khoon choy, senior minister of state for foreign affairs; howe yoon chong, chairman of the port of singapore authority and president of the development bank of singapore; and tang i-fang, deputy chairman of the economic development board.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; and cheng jui-sheng and liu hua, deputy department directors of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Singapore Foreign Minister Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave a banquet here this evening in honour of s. rajaratnam, minister for foreign affairs of the republic of singapore, and his party.

chiao kuan-hua and s. rajaratnam spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, chiao kuan-hua said: "the republic of singapore is a developing country in southeast asia. the industrious and valiant multi-racial people of singapore have a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. they have opened up singapore with their own hands and developed her economy. in international affairs, singapore is actively strengthening its cooperation with other third world countries and is opposed to hegemonism and power politics. we sincerely wish the people of singapore greater achievements on their road of advance."

the chinese foreign minister stated: "at present, the international situation is undergoing profound changes. the strength of the third world is constantly growing. beset with troubles at home and abroad, the superpowers are becoming ever more isolated. in southeast asia, there is a growing tendency to clear out superpower interference and contention. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the people of the southeast asian countries in their struggle to safeguard their independence and sovereignty and oppose great-power hegemonism."

he added: "there are a profound traditional friendship and time-honoured economic and cultural ties between the peoples of china and singapore. in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the chinese people have enjoyed the deep sympathy and active support of the people of singapore. in recent years the friendship between our two peoples has made new progress. friendly exchanges between our two countries in trade, cultural and sports circles have steadily increased. the development of the friendly relations between our two countries accords with the common desires and interests of our two peoples." he expressed the belief that the present visit of minister rajaratnam will certainly serve to increase the mutual understanding between china and singapore and contribute to promoting the development of their relations.

in reply, minister rajaratnam said: "though the visit is all too short, it is nevertheless an important step forward in the

development of friendly relations between our two countries." "for the first time, we can get a measure of one another by direct, free and frank discussions and exchange views with you in an atmosphere of friendship and goodwill."

he pointed out that contacts between china and singapore have existed from historic times. in the case of singapore these contacts resulted in the permanent settlement of immigrants from china who together with immigrants from malaysia, indonesia, india, pakistan, ceylon and the middle-east make up the citizens of the independent state of singapore. "the historical heritage which the chinese brought with them has been nourished and transformed and will serve as a bridge for understanding and co-operation between our two countries," he added.

the singapore foreign minister said: "our visit to your country comes at a time of troubles and anxieties throughout the world." but, he added, "mankind as a whole has surmounted each crisis and as a result move to new heights." "non-alignment in the face of the struggle for hegemony between the major powers remains fundamental of singapore's foreign policy," he said.

among those present at the banquet were chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and leading members of departments concerned, including cheng jui-sheng, liu hua, hsiao teh, chang hsien-cheng, wang yu-cheng and chen chung-piao.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Bangkok for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1975)

the medical delegation of the chinese medical association led by tu pao-chung left bangkok on march 11 after a friendly visit to thailand, according to a report from that city.

present at the airport to see off the delegation were udom poshakrishna, president of the thai medical association; sanong unakul, former president of the association; chumpol lohachala, president of the thai badminton association; and people from the medical, science and sports circles.

tu pao-chung gave a farewell reception on the evening of march 9. udom poshakrishna, chumpol lohachala and people from the medical circles in thailand were present.

in his speech tu pao-chung expressed thanks for the friendly hospitality given by the thai people and persons in the medical circles to the chinese medical delegation.

in his speech udom poshakrishna wished for further development of the friendship between the people of thailand and china.

during their stay in thailand, the chinese guests visited medical colleges and hospitals and exchanged experience with thai friends in the medical circles.

CHINA AND UN

Leader of Chinese Delegation to UNIDO Conference Holds Reception

(NCNA-English Lima, Mar. 13, 1975)

chen mu-hua, leader of the chinese delegation to the second general conference of the united nations industrial development organization and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a reception at the chinese embassy in honour of the delegates of various countries attending the conference.

more than 300 people were present at the reception. among them were chairman of the conference and peruvian minister of industry and tourism alberto jimenez de lucio; u.n. secretary general kurt waldheim; ministers, leaders of delegation or delegates of various countries attending the conference; high-ranking officials of the peruvian government and noted figures of various circles.

also present were chiao jo-yu, deputy leader of the chinese delegation and ambassador to peru, pu ming, deputy leader of the chinese delegation and director of a department of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, and other members of the chinese delegation.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

UN Security Council Adopts Resolution on
Cyprus Question

(NCNA-English United Nations, Mar. 13, 1975)

a
resolution on the cyprus question urging new efforts to assist the resumption of negotiations between the greek and turkish cypriot communities was adopted at the united nations security council yesterday afternoon.

the resolution calls once more on all states to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the republic of cyprus and urgently requests them, as well as the parties concerned, to refrain from any action which might prejudice that sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment, as well as from any attempt at partition of the island or its unification with any other country.

it calls on all the parties concerned to refrain from any action which might jeopardize the negotiations between the representatives of the two communities and to take steps which will facilitate the creation of the climate necessary for the success of those negotiations.

the security council has met many times recently to discuss the situation in cyprus and conducted repeated informal consultations. on these occasions, soviet representative yakov malik again and again peddled its proposal for the convocation of an "international conference" and the dispatch of a security council mission to cyprus in an attempt to create conditions for the direct soviet intervention in the cyprus question. however, the soviet scheme has failed as it was boycotted by many countries.

during the discussion on the specific clauses and terms of the draft resolution, malik crudely exerted pressure on representatives of a number of non-aligned nations, trying to insert into the draft resolution some of the stuff peddled by the soviet union. failing in this, he flew into a rage and publicly accused representatives of some non-aligned nations at a consultative meeting of "capitulation to nato". malik's absurd accusation was sternly refuted at the meeting by representatives of non-aligned countries. an african representative pointed out that non-aligned countries are sovereign states and their representatives are responsible only to the governments of their own countries. these countries acted on their own stand on the cyprus question and capitulated to nobody. representatives of some other non-aligned countries told malik that he should respect other countries.

at the security council meeting on march 12, malik, dissatisfied with the decision of the meeting, again attacked the non-aligned countries saying that their draft resolution is "weak" and so on and so forth. malik's unreasonable accusation was once again refuted.

the representative of guyana rashleigh jackson said that it is their own affair as regards what role the non-aligned countries should play, and this question is not within the jurisdiction of the security council.

tanzanian representative salim a. salim observed that despite all sorts of difficulties, the non-aligned members in the security council have made collective and independent judgement. the adopted resolution represented a step forward, he said.

jacques roger booh booh, representative of cameroon, warned that no erroneous judgement should be made about the role of the non-aligned countries.

chinese representative huang hua said that at the meeting of the security council on february 27, the chinese delegation further expounded its stand on the question of cyprus. in view of the fact that the draft resolution is basically in accord with the resolution on this question adopted at the 29th session of the u.n. general assembly and with the consistent stand of the chinese delegation, we have given our support to this draft resolution. he noted that in order to achieve its expansionist aim one superpower did not hesitate to exert gross pressure on many third world states members in an attempt to obstruct the resumption of the intercommunal talks of cyprus and to further meddle and intervene in cyprus and that its scheme has failed and has been seen through by the great majority of member states more and more clearly.

it is our sincere hope, huang hua added, that the parties concerned, firmly doing away with superpower meddling and intervention, will resume negotiations speedily and arrive at a reasonable settlement of the cyprus question through consultations on an equal footing and in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Premier Receives Chinese Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 13, 1975)

pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, received this afternoon the chinese military delegation with yang yung as leader and tsao li-huai as duputy leader.

among those present on the occasion were colonel general hoang van thai, member of the v.n.w.p. central committee, vice-minister of national defence and deputy chief of the general staff of the viet nam people's army, and vice-minister of national defence lieutenant general tran sam.

chinese ambassador fu hao was also present.

premier pham van dong had a cordial and friendly talk with comrades of the delegation.

Ambassador Fu Hao Holds Reception on Chinese Military Delegation's Visit to Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 13, 1975)

chinese ambassador to viet nam fu hao held a reception in the embassy here this evening on the successful conclusion of the chinese military delegation's friendly visit to viet nam.

among those present at the reception were general vo nguyen giap, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier and minister of national defence of the government; hoang van thai, member of the v.n.w.p. central committee, vice-minister of national defence and deputy chief of the general staff of the viet nam people's army; lieutenant-general tran quy hai; lieutenant-general tran sam; lieutenant-general le trong tan; lieutenant-general le quang hoa; and major general vu xuan chiem.

hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and hoang tuan, secretary-general of the viet nam-china friendship association, were also present.

present also was nguyen van tien, head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the democratic republic of viet nam.

at the reception pervaded with an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, ambassador fu hao, head of the delegation yang yung and lieutenant general hoang van thai toasted to the daily consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship between the peoples and armies of china and viet nam. on march 11 and 12, the delegation visited an anti-aircraft unit of the viet nam people's army, a home guard unit of quang trung machine building plant in hanoi, and the museum of the viet nam people's army and paid a call on the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the d.r.v.n.

Chinese Military Delegation Leaves Hanoi for Home

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 14, 1975)

the chinese military delegation with yang yung as leader and tsao li-huai as deputy leader left here for home this morning after a friendly visit to viet nam.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by colonel general hoang van thai, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-minister of national defence and deputy chief of the general staff of the viet nam people's army, lieutenant general tran sam, lieutenant general le trong tan, lieutenant general le quang hoa and major general vu xuan chiem.

le khoan hong, member of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the d.r.v.n., was also present.

also at the airport to see the delegation off were fu hao, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n., yan ling, military attache of the chinese embassy to the d.r.v.n., and representatives of the chinese technicians working in viet nam.

a ceremony was held at the airport. in company of colonel general hoang van thai, yang yung and tsao li-huai reviewed a guard of honour and bid farewell to cadres and fighters of the viet nam people's army who had come to see them off. women fighters of the viet nam people's army presented flowers to the chinese guests.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Mar. 12, 1975)

president mobutu sese seko received chinese ambassador zairian kung ta-fei at the presidency on march 10 and had a friendly conversation with him.

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DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

Firmly and Properly Grasp the Study of the Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Kuo Yü-wen (郭育文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 12, 1975)

Chairman Mao points out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Chairman Mao's directive has clearly pointed out the orientation of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the extreme importance of the present study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Clarification of the question of why it is necessary to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie is of tremendous realistic and far-reaching historical significance toward opposing and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration, resolutely implementing the Party's basic line and persevering in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of Marxism. Marx and Engels had created the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the struggle against the Second International revisionism, Lenin had made a profound statement on the necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat and its task. In accordance with the principle of combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with concrete practice, Chairman Mao has put forth the great theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and formulated a basic line for our Party in the entire historical period of socialism. In his recent discussion of the socialist system, Chairman Mao has said, "In a word, China is a socialist country. Before liberation

she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." Chairman Mao points out, "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power. Therefore, we should read some more Marxist-Leninist works." Chairman Mao also points out, "Lenin said, 'Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale.' This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." Chairman Mao's directives have made a profound exposition of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and are the general principle for guiding our study and action. We must seriously study and profoundly understand them.

The Party's basic line tells us that socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. Throughout this historical period of socialism, there are at all times classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism. Like all the other fronts, there is the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the front of physical culture in our country. There are still bourgeois rights and the bourgeoisie and the force of habit from the old society are still at work to corrupt and influence people. If we do not soberly discern this point, the class struggle in the ideological sphere and restrict the bourgeois right, we will turn revisionists.

Physical cultural work abounds in class struggle and the two-line struggle. Although we have constantly to make friends with the techniques and our profession, we can never forget the Party's basic line, and merely engross ourselves in grasping techniques and our profession without grasping class struggle and the two-line struggle. Like other battlefields, if the battlefield of physical culture is not occupied by the proletariat, it will invariably be occupied by the bourgeoisie. If you do not exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, it will exercise dictatorship over you. If you do not restrict the bourgeois right, the bourgeois right will restrict the development of socialism and foster the development of capitalism. This struggle between restoration and counter-restoration lasts for a long time and may be very acute at times.

We have criticized the revisionist line in physical culture, but the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in physical culture is far from having been eradicated. We have criticized the bourgeoisie, but the bourgeoisie is still constantly on the counter-offensive to contend with us for battlefields and successors and to corrupt our cadres, coaches and

athletes. We must fully recognize the protracted and complex nature of the class struggle and the two-line struggle, fully recognize the danger of capitalist restoration and fully recognize the importance of preventing and opposing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the past, because some of our comrades did not thoroughly understand the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they usually also failed to sufficiently understand that the contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between socialism and capitalism are the principal contradictions in socialist society as well as the principal contradictions on the front of physical culture. They had insufficient understanding of the necessity for the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including the sphere of physical cultural and of the necessity to restrict that part of the bourgeoiis right which still exists. Therefore, they could not discern clearly what is socialism and what is capitalism, and might even take certain capitalist things as socialist ones. This lesson tells us that only through seriously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat can we raise our consciousness in implementing the Party's basic line.

The study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat must be linked with the historical experience and lessons of the International Communist Movement, the history of the two-line struggle within the Party and the actual class struggle and must be closely combined with the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. We must continue to criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary crimes in opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat and criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which represent the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline. We must, in conjunction with the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the front of physical culture, criticize Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's revisionist line in physical culture, criticize the capitalist tendencies and the bourgeois world outlook, and do a good job in the struggle-criticism-transformation on the front of physical culture so that we can steadfastly implement the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in physical culture, thus enabling physical culture to better serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers and to be combined with productive labor, and making socialist physical culture play an active part in occupying the ideological and cultural battlefields and become a tool for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Through study and criticism and on the basis of combining theory with practice, we must understand why it is necessary to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, understand what the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat are and understand how to fight for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is a matter of great importance for opposing and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. If we do not clarify the question of why it is necessary to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, we will lose our bearings and go astray to the evil road

of revisionism. Therefore, whether or not we study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is a question of the line, a question of principle on whether to practice Marxism or revisionism, and a major question bearing on the success or failure of the revolution. All comrades on the front of physical culture must read some more books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" and "Several years of persistent effort are bound to produce good results," devote much time and energy to studying well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in the studies, study seriously and perseveringly, properly organize the studies of the broad masses of Party members and the people, and tightly and properly grasp the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

There Can Be No Ambiguity on the Question of Theory

- some insights obtained from the study of "Critique of the Gotha Program"

by

Chang Hsün (张迅), PLA fighter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 12, 1975)

Chairman Mao has recently pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." In the course of studying this important directive of Chairman Mao's, I have once again studied "Critique of the Gotha Program," a brilliant work by Marx, and all the more understood the great significance of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the seventies of the 19th century, the two-line struggle in the workers' movement in Germany was extremely acute and complicated. Marxism and Lassallism represent two basically antagonistic theories and lines. Since people like Liebknecht "were always muddled on the question of theory," they could not draw a clear line of demarcation between Marxism and Lassallean opportunism. They took fallacies as the truth and regarded the poisonous weeds as fragrant flowers. Ambiguity in theory inevitably leads to weakness in action. Consequently when the Lassalleans applied the opportunist program in the social democratic party in Germany and hence changed the program and political line of the party, Liebknecht and the others lost their discerning abilities and power of resistance. It can thus be seen that once a person is disarmed theoretically, he will inevitably be deceived. How important the study of the theory of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat is to the people who fight for liberation and who have won victories!

Although the "Gotha Program" has become wastepaper, the revolutionary people should forever bear in mind the historical lesson. In order to uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, it is necessary to understand thoroughly and have a good grasp of Marxism and study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin pointed out, "The victory of Marxism in theory has forced its enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists. Historical dialectics is like this." The opportunists and revisionists are precisely like this. They adopt a thousand and one ways to appear with "revolutionary" features and castrate the Marxist theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat in a vain attempt to pass fish eyes for pearls and deceive people. The Lassalleans precisely flaunted the flagsigns of supporting the "Communist Manifest" and used the tactics of distortion and alteration to vigorously peddle their opportunist trash. Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao also flaunted the flagsign of "faith in Marxism-Leninism" to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and they donned the

mantle of Marxism to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat. All this had deceived some people. Therefore, in front of this kind of swindlers, in order to opportunely discern their counter-revolutionary features and become "unambiguous" politically and unyielding in the struggle, it is necessary to diligently study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the practice of struggle. Only through conscientiously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat can we distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, and have strength to resist the adverse current and the weapon for making criticism and waging struggle.

Lenin pointed out, "Without a revolutionary theory, there cannot be any revolutionary movement." It is precisely because the proletariat has the Marxist theory as the guide in the struggle that it is able to genuinely understand the interests and historic mission of its own class and the historical tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to effectively wage revolutionary struggles. Chairman Mao's important directives on the question of theory are a great call issued to the whole Party and the people of the whole country, and are needed for persevering in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must diligently study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the struggle and carry out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic-level units.

* * *

It Is Necessary To Read Some More Marxist-Leninist Works

- some insights from the study of "The State"

by

The Party branch of the 6th Company of a certain unit under the Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 23, 1975)

Chairman Mao recently pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Chairman Mao also called upon us to "read some more Marxist-Leninist works." We realize that in order to clarify why it is necessary to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, we must first study the theories of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In July 1919, in his lecture "The State," delivered at the Sverdlov University, Lenin had pointed out that it was necessary to clarify "what is the state, what is its nature, what is its significance and what is the attitude of our party, the party that is fighting for the overthrow of capitalism, the communist party--what is its attitude to the state?" Lenin's words in fact ask us to clarify the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Marxist theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of Marxism. Marx and Engels had created the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the struggle against the Second International revisionism and in the practice of leading the dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia, Lenin had profoundly expounded the necessity and tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Our great leader Chairman Mao has linked up the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution in China, summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat at home and in the international arena, put forth the theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and formulated a basic line for our Party in the entire historical period of socialism. The Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the guiding light for carrying out well socialist revolution and socialist construction. Only through grasping the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat can we distinguish what is socialism, what is capitalism, what is the dictatorship of the proletariat and what is the dictatorship of the proletariat, can we correctly recognize the acute, complex and protracted nature of the class struggle in socialist society, profoundly understand and consciously implement the Party's basic line, pay attention to solving the problems pertaining to the relations of production and grasping well the socialist revolution in the sphere of the superstructure, carry out well the struggle to oppose and prevent revisionism,

gradually eradicate the soil for the growth of revisionism and create conditions which make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, or for a new bourgeoisie to arise and further consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Why must we clarify this question? Lenin pointed out, "Because it is such a fundamental, such a basic question of all politics," and in addition, "the question is so complex and has been so confused by bourgeois scholars and writers." In order to attain their counter-revolutionary aim, none of the new and old revisionists failed to vigorously distort and tamper with the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, cover up the nature of the state and obliterate the differences between socialism and capitalism and between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. For the past twenty years and more, our Party had gone through four major two-line struggles. Although each had its individual characters, the ringleaders of the revisionist line, be they Kao Kang, Jao Shu-shih, Peng Te-huai or Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, had all without exception directed the spearhead of attack at the dictatorship of the proletariat. They all vainly attempted to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Therefore, in order to persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism, we must clarify and master the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In order to master the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. When Lenin talked about the Marxist doctrine of the state at the Sverdlov University, he said to the audience, "I also hope that in addition to talks and lectures you will devote some time to reading at least some of the most important works of Marx and Engels." We feel it especially warm to read this instruction of Lenin's today. The Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat is the scientific summing up of the experience of the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat. Only through making up our minds and painstakingly and perseveringly studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao can we clarify some basic problems on the dictatorship of the proletariat. If we do not study seriously, or if we become discouraged and would not persevere in study whenever we encounter difficulties and difficult points, we cannot really clarify the question of why the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

When Lenin discussed the study of the Marxist doctrine on the state, he pointed out, "Although some of you may at first be dismayed by the difficulty of the exposition, I must again warn you that you should not be perturbed by this fact and that what is unclear at a first reading will become clear at a second reading, or when you subsequently approach the question from a somewhat different angle." Lenin's words offer an excellent encouragement and have pointed out a very good method for us to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We have insights on this question.

Last year when we studied the Marxist theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat, we came across questions--such as what is that

state, what is its nature, what is its significance and why must the proltarian political party strengthen its leadership in the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat--which we were for a time not very clear. Under this condition, we insisted on forging ahead after learning of the difficulties involved. We studied seriously, and had thus some understanding of these questions. We came to realize that the state was born after the emergence of classes and class struggle and an apparatus for one class to suppress another, and that there were basically no such things as "benevolent government" or "country of the whole people." On this foundation, we have further studied the Marxist expositions concerning the interrelations of the state, the class and the political party and come to realize that since the state is the tool of class rule, it is inevitably led by a given class as classes are generally led by political parties. Therefore, a state is inevitably led by the political party or other forms of political organizations of a given class. The state of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the apparatus for the proletariat to suppress the bourgeoisie. It is inevitably under the leadership of the communist party which is the vanguard of the proletariat. This is determined by the class nature of the state. There is an old Chinese saying, "There is no difficulty in the world for the determined people." We realize that as long as we render efforts in our study, it is not difficult to have an elementary knowledge, and even advanced study is possible.

In order to grasp the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, repeated study and investigation are called for. Lenin pointed out, "Anybody who desires to study this question seriously and to master it independently must attack it several times, return to it again and again and consider the question from various angles in order to attain a clear and firm understanding of it." In the course of our study, through criticizing the fallacies of Lin Piao who was opposed to the dictatorship of the proletariat, analyzing the social foundation for the emergence of Lin Piao's revisionist line in conjunction with reality, criticizing the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, studying the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole, studying how Soviet revisionism mounted the stage and how the first socialist country has become a social imperialist state, studying the characteristics and laws of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in the various spheres, and conducting social investigations, we have further deepened our understanding of the Marxist theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In short, as long as we persevere in reading and study in conjunction with reality, we will have a clearer understanding of the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and understand why it is necessary to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, what the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat are and how to struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the protracted revolutionary struggle, Chairman Mao invariably taught us repeatedly, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." Recently, Chairman Mao has again instructed us to clarify

the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must arduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, clarify the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

* * *

It Is Necessary To Extend Recognition to the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- some insights from the study of "The State and Revolution"

by

Shen Ch'in (沈勤)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 23, 1975)

Marxism deems that the state is the tool for one class to suppress another. The state of the bourgeoisie is the tool for the bourgeoisie to suppress and exploit the proletariat. In order to free itself from the status of the exploited and the suppressed, the proletariat must, through violent revolution, destroy and shatter the state apparatus of the bourgeoisie and implement the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In "The State and Revolution," Lenin pointed out, "Those who recognize only the class struggle are not yet Marxists." "Only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat." The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the core of the Marxist doctrine of class struggle and the quintessence of the Marxist doctrine of the state. The law of class struggle determines that the class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie inevitably leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, Marxists invariably closely link up the discussion of class struggle with the dictatorship of the proletariat. The discussion of class struggle before the seizure of political power is for setting up the dictatorship of the proletariat and the discussion of class struggle after the seizure of political power is for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, better carrying out class struggle and finally abolishing classes. Lenin took the recognition or non-recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat as the principled dividing line for distinguishing between Marxism and opportunism. Those who recognize only class struggle are not yet Marxists because they may not have stepped out of the ideological and political circles of the bourgeoisie. Before Marx, bourgeois historians had already narrated the historical development of class struggle and bourgeois economists had also made an economic analysis of the various classes. However, only Marx had scientifically demonstrated that "the class struggle necessarily leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat."

All new and old revisionists have precisely betrayed Marxism on this basic question of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Kautsky and company who were traitors to the proletariat called for the practice of insignificant and peaceful economic reforms within bounds permitted by the bourgeoisie and this had basically not even touched the capitalist system in the least. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique put forth the slogan of so-called "country of the whole people." They had betrayed the Marxist doctrine concerning the

dictatorship of the proletariat in theory and in practice and openly alleged that the "dictatorship of the proletariat is no longer necessary in the Soviet Union." After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in our country, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao vigorously publicized the "theory of the dying out of clss struggle" to distort, attack and abolish the dictatorship of the proletariat. Hoisting Confucius' tattered banner of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," Lin Piao on the one hand frantically cursed the dictatorship of the proletariat as "dictatorial" and on the other hand vigorously advocated the practice of "benevolent government" and "rule by virtue" toward the class enemies. From Kautsky and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique to Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, they all wanted to replace the dictatorship of the proletariat with the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

Chairman Mao has recently pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." This directive of Chairman Mao's is of tremendous realistic and far-reaching significance. In the historical period of socialism, there are at all times classes, class contradiction and class struggle. The overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes still vainly attempt to stage a comeback and new bourgeois elements would still emerge. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere is still protracted, tortuous and even very violent at times. In the international arena, there is still the threat of aggression and subversion from imperialism and social imperialism. Therefore, the "dictatorship of the proletariat is not the end of class struggle but the continuation of class struggle under a new form."

In accordance with the Marxist doctrine on the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao has summed up the historical experiences of the International Communist Movement and of our Party, put forth the doctrine of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and formulated a basic line for our Party throughout the entire historical period of socialism. This basic line is the lifeline of our Party and our state and also a lifeline for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We must seriously study the theory of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat, develop the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained way, use Marxism to occupy the various battlefields in the superstructure and struggle for building our country into a powerful socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat!

* * *

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat Must Restrict the Bourgeois Right

by

Ch'i Hsien (齐先)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 18, 1975)

Chairman Mao points out, "China is a socialist country. Before liberation, she was much the same as capitalism. Even now, she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." Our socialist society has basically completed the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production and established the system of public ownership of the means of production, i.e., the socialist system of ownership by the whole people and the socialist system of collective ownership by the working people.

However, there are still parts in which transformation has not been completed, and the remnants of private ownership are still in existence. Within the system of ownership by the whole people and the system of collective ownership, the private ownership of the means of production, as part of the bourgeois right, has been abolished. Just as Lenin had pointed out, "'Bourgeois right' extends the recognition of productive means as the private property of the individual. But socialism has changed productive means into public property. In this territory, and it is only in this one, 'bourgeois rights' do not come into existence." However, in socialist society, it is still not possible for communism to attain complete maturity in economy, nor is it possible to completely shake off the tradition and traces of capitalism, and there still exist differences between workers and peasants, town and country, mental and manual labor left over from the old society, as well as the bourgeois rights that reflect these differences.

For example, in the distribution of consumer goods, the state implements the socialist principles that "he who does not work, neither shall he eat" and "from each according to his ability; to each according to his work." These principles appear to be equal, since every worker's renumeration would be measured with the same yardstick--labor. However, because the conditions of the workers are not identical, actual inequalities and differences in degree of affluence are bound to appear. These inequalities which appear equal but actually are unequal are the bourgeois rights. Marx had pointed out that this was a "shortcoming." However, these shortcomings are unavoidable in the first stage of communist society--the socialist society that is just born out of capitalist society after a protracted spell of pangs. The principle of to each according to his work in the historical period of socialism still has its historical functions that must be implemented. However, it is after all not a communist thing and will ultimately be abolished. The ultimate aim of the proletariat is to build a communist society and realize "from each according to his ability, to each according to his need."

Chairman Mao also points out that concerning the bourgeois right, "this can be restricted only under the dictatorship of the proletariat." This instruction is very important. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, whether to restrict the bourgeois right step by step and abolish the concept of bourgeois right or to go on expanding it is a very important aspect of the two-line struggle between Marxism and revisionism. Our Party has adopted a series of revolutionary measures and persevered in supporting the socialist new things, such as the narrowing down of differences in wages, the adherence by the broad masses of cadres, workers, peasants, soldiers, students and traders to the "May 7" road, the participation of cadres in collective productive labor, the sending of educated youths to mountains and the countryside, the participation of the workers, peasants and soldiers in the ranks of Marxist theorists, etc. All these bear great and far-reaching significance to the gradually elimination of the three major differences, the restriction of bourgeois rights, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the prevention of capitalist restoration, and perseverance in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

However, from Liu Shao-ch'i to Lin Piao, they all vigorously advocated such trash as "material incentive," "workpoint in command" and economism, and vainly attempted to widen the gap in individual income, extend the bourgeois rights and create conditions for the restoration of capitalism. We must draw a clear dividing line in theory with revisionism, persist in putting proletarian politics in command, correctly implement the principle of distribution according to work, prevent too great a difference between high and low income, and gradually narrow down and restrict the bourgeois rights. At the same time, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we also must make use of commodity, value, money, price and other economic categories to develop the socialist economy in town and country, and make use of the form of money as the means for the distribution of consumer goods to the individual. However, these economic categories are left over from the old society and they bear the traditions or traces of the old society. Bourgeois influence in town and country could make use of this battlefront to work in collaboration for practicing corruption and larceny, profiteering and manipulation, and other unlawful activities to disintegrate the social economic base and restore capitalism. Therefore, we must make use of the relationship of commodity and money to serve socialism, and also wage resolute struggle against the bourgeois forces in town and country that make use of the relationship of commodity and money to carry out sabotage activities, triumph over the corruption and influence of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie, constantly criticize the capitalist tendencies, and persist in taking the socialist road.

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the restriction of bourgeois rights is essential for guarding against regression and restoration, and also for the forward development of socialism, the thorough abolition of classes and the ultimate realization of communism. It is of great significance to opposition to and prevention of revisionism, and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country.

After usurping hegemony in the Soviet Party and state, the Soviet renegade clique turned the system of ownership by the whole people into the capitalist system of ownership based on state monopoly and the system of collective ownership into the capitalist system of ownership, carried out a "new economic system," and vigorously practiced "profit in command" and "material incentive." Through high wages, high bonuses and various kinds of personal allowances in disguise, they brought up a stratum with bourgeois prerogatives made up of a handful of bureaucrats and ruthlessly exploited and plundered the broad masses of workers and peasants. The sanguinary lesson learnt from the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union tells us that if people like Lin Piao came to power in our country, it would be quite easy to push the capitalist system. Therefore, we must assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, seriously study the important instruction recently issued by Chairman Mao on the question of theory, adhere to the basic line of the Party, carry out the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained manner, pay attention to solving problems in the relations of production and grasping well the revolution in the sphere of the superstructure, and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

* * *

MONEY

What Is Exchange By Means of Money?

by

Po Ching (柏 经)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 12, 1975)

Money is a special commodity, a commodity which plays the fixed role of a common object of equal value. This means that with money, it can be exchanged with all commodities. Like commodities, money did not exist right at the beginning of human society. Money was spontaneously born following the development of commodity production and commodity exchange. Commodity exchange emerged in the latter part of primitive society. However, the people at that time did not produce goods for exchange, but only exchanged their surplus product. This individual and fortuitous exchange of commodities which first emerged was the direct exchange of one commodity for another.

Following the development of commodity production and commodity exchange, the form of direct exchange of one commodity for another was rendered more and more difficult. For example, a person who had a sheep wanted to exchange it for foodstuff, the man with foodstuff wanted to exchange it for cloth, but the man with cloth needed a hatchet....and so on. In order to solve this contradiction, there was the need for a special commodity which was universally accepted and which everybody was willing to exchange for. Thereafter, this special commodity was used to exchange for the commodity which each one needed. Therefore, a special commodity was gradually separated from the commodities and played the role of a common object of equal value. This kind of special commodity is money.

In history, livestock, sea-shells, foodstuff, cloth and silk, etc., had all served as materials for money. Following the further expansion of commodity economy, since previous metals possess the characteristics that they are small in volume and great in value, are easy to be cut up and carried around and can be kept for a long time, they are the most suitable for use as common objects of equal value, and therefore, such precious metals as gold and silver have gradually been fixed as common objects of equal value. Money, used as the medium of exchange and the means of circulation, can be substituted by a sign denoting the value. Banknotes are the substitute for metal money and are the signs of value issued by the state for compulsory circulation in the market.

Money has become a common object of equal value because it is also a commodity and is in general condensed with the labor of mankind. Money has five functions to serve as a yardstick of value, a means of circulation, a means of storage, a means of payment and the world currency.

Money is the embodiment of certain relations of production. In the society under the rule of the exploiting class, money is concentrated in large quantities in the hands of the exploiting classes, which turn money into their tool of exploitation. For example, under the feudal system, the feudal rulers make use of the issuance of money to rob the people of their properties, practice usury and ruthlessly exploit the peasants. Under the capitalist system, labor force becomes a commodity and money is turned into capital. The capitalists ruthlessly exploit the proletariat and the working people. The imperialist and social-imperialist countries issue excessive amount of banknotes to create currency inflation for the purpose of financially supporting their external policy of expansion and aggression and exploiting the working people at home and in the world.

In capitalist society, since those with money can buy and dominate everything, whoever has more money at his command has greater wealth and power. In the eyes of the capitalists, "money is all powerful" and "money can move the gods." Their aim in life is to make money, and in their pursuit for money, they can carry out all kinds of criminal undertakings.

Since there are commodity production and commodity exchange under the socialist system, there is invariably exchange by means of money. Because the system of ownership has changed and the power of issuing and controlling money is in the hands of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, money has become a powerful tool in socialist revolution and construction.

However, it should also be seen that under the socialist system, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, and in distribution and exchange, there is still the bourgeois right. There is still the ideology reflecting the relationship of commodity and money, and the concept of private ownership based on profiteering and money in command is still emitting a stench to contaminate the thinking of the people. Money is still a common object of equal value and the functions of money are still in operation. In the sphere of circulation, a handful of people still can, through certain legal or a great many illegal paths, get hold of more and more money. Money can still be turned into capital and a tool for exploiting people. Therefore, the bourgeois right which invariably exists in distribution and exchange in the socialist system must be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In order to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent capitalist restoration, we must seriously study Chairman Mao's important directive on the question of theory, uphold the Party's basic line, strengthen the dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, restrict the bourgeois right in commodity and money and gradually weaken the bourgeoisie and the soil for the survival and emergence of capitalism.

* * *

SPARETIME COLLEGES

Shanghai Communes Run Peasant Colleges

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 15, 1975)

nine people's communes on the outskirts of shanghai have set up sparetime colleges for peasants in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. many poor and lower-middle peasants noted with pride that this fulfilled their long-cherished aspirations.

rapid progress has been made in mass sparetime education around shanghai in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. production brigades and teams run political evening schools. many communes and their production brigades have set up red and expert schools and short-term training classes.

commune members showed a keen interest in the study of politics, agro-technique and general knowledge. to meet their needs, nine people's communes started sparetime peasants' colleges last november and afterwards. before inaugurating the colleges, the commune party committees called meetings for a conscientious study of chairman mao's instructions on revolution in education and asked opinions from poor and lower-middle peasants, educated young people and rural cadres, who shared the view that the establishment of sparetime colleges was significant for consolidating and expanding the gains of the cultural revolution, gradually narrowing the differences between workers and peasants, between the town and the country and between manual and mental labour, and speeding up the building of the new socialist countryside. the commune party committees strengthened leadership over the colleges to ensure their wholesome growth as a socialist new thing.

among the students are commune members, educated youths and cadres at the grass roots level. the faculty is largely made up of part-time teachers including poor and lower-middle peasants with practical experience, workers from commune factories and farm machinery stations and cadres of commune party committees. the students do farm or other work in the daytime and attend one-year college courses for two or three evenings every week.

the colleges take the party's basic line as the key link and go by the principle of placing education at the service of proletarian politics and combining it with productive labour. they organize studies in works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and conduct deep-going criticism of lin piao's

counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of confucius and mencius.

the students mainly study agriculture and branch out into other subjects. the colleges offer courses in political theory, agro-technique, farm machinery, rural electrification and writing.

the theoretical classes at the sparetime college of the liuli commune in chuansha county closely link marxist theoretical study with current class struggle. teachers and students study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and do research in the history of the struggle between the confucian and the legalist schools while criticizing lin piao and confucius. they also go to production brigades to look into the historical and current conditions of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. this helps them deepen their understanding of the party's basic line and raise their marxist theoretical level. most of the textbooks are compiled by the college itself in the light of local conditions so that the students can apply their knowledge to farm production.

after attending a course on irrigation, soil and fertilizer, students of a branch school of the hsinyi brigade of the fengwei commune's sparetime college in chinshan county came to know the inter-relations between the three and their importance in increasing farm production. with the help of the shanghai academy of agricultural sciences, the students adopted a new method of deep-ploughing and applying two layers of fertilizer on a plot planted to rapeseed. their successful experience was spread to the whole commune.

relying on the masses and practising industry and thrift, the sparetime colleges are warmly appreciated by the peasant masses.

MODEL CADRES

Good Cadre Serving Minority Nationalities Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Sining, Mar. 14, 1975)

forty-seven-year-old chang yung-cheng has given more than half a lifetime's service to the people of hui, han, tibetan, tu, mongolian and sala nationalities on the chinghai plateau in northwest china. he has made great contribution to the cause of liberation of the minority nationalities.

the party sent him to menyuan county in 1949 to mobilize the masses to clear the area of a handful of the chiang kai-shek remnant bandits who colluded with hidden class enemies to create disturbances. chang yung-cheng was appointed battalion commander of the local armed forces and he and his comrades-in-arms helped the local militia comb over 30,000 kilometres to eliminate the bandits and defend the fruits of the revolution. he asked for permission to stay on among the minority nationalities, and is presently deputy-secretary of the party committee of the menyuan hui autonomous county.

"we communists are like seeds and the people are like the soil. wherever we go, we must unite with the people, take root and blossom among them", these words of chairman mao have guided chang yung-cheng in all his relations with the masses. he often lives and works among the masses of minority nationalities and is concerned with their well-being.

when chang yung-cheng and other comrades went to peishan commune to help with the 1968 harvesting, he noticed a half-finished irrigation ditch that had been started in 1958 and then abandoned because some people insisted that there was no ready water source.

chang yung-cheng recalled a spring he had used while fighting the bandits in early post-liberation days. he consulted local peasants and together they established that there was abundant underground water.

he then proposed to the county party committee that the irrigation project be completed and volunteered to take charge of the work. after three years of hard effort, the 50-kilometre-long irrigation channel has been completed, serving 2,000 hectares of farmland. in 1973 the peishan commune, which is 2,900 metres above sea-level, reached the per-unit grain target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

chang yung-cheng applies chairman mao's teaching: "without a large number of communist cadres of minority

nationalities, it would be impossible to solve the national problem thoroughly and to isolate the minority nationality reactionaries completely." he has helped train more than 120 such cadres.

tu nationality cadre pai chin-tsai was one of the earliest. in the early post-liberation years, pai chin-tsai and another poor peasant family at the risk of their lives protected a liberation army fighter from bandits. chang yung-cheng began to discuss chairman mao's "analysis of the classes in chinese society" and other of his works with pai chin-tsai. after joining the revolution, pai chin-tsai fought heroically against the bandits, took the lead in developing production and was elected a model peasant five years running and finally was admitted into the communist party of china. after pai chin-tsai became secretary of the commune party committee, chang yung-cheng continued to help him study theory and raise his consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. he is in the fore in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture.

while working in a production brigade in the summer of 1973, chang yung-cheng became ill and was hospitalized in sining. cadres, militia members and other people of various nationalities in menyuan went to see him. he was eager to know how the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work was going on in the locality. he urged a tibetan animal husbandry group to study well and lay in sufficient fodder for the coming winter. he called on a commune make greater efforts to complete its section of the irrigation canal and a production team to build a new granary since its greater output provided more grain reserves.

chang yung-cheng is determined to work on the highland all his life. his elder son finished middle school last year and settled in a production brigade in accordance with chairman mao's teaching that young people should go to rural areas and be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. chang yung-cheng told his son: "our family's revolutionary heritage is the determination to serve the minority nationalities whole-heartedly from generation to generation."

SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION

Socialist Industrialization in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1975)

adhering to the principle of self-reliance and going in for industry independently, china has laid a solid basis for socialist industrialization in 25 years. at present, her industry is by and large capable of supplying agriculture and the other departments of the national economy with the raw materials, fuels and technical equipment they need, providing the home market with the necessary consumer goods, and contributing to a steady increase in exports.

the cruel rule of imperialism and its henchmen landed china's rural economy in bankruptcy and kept her industry in extreme backwardness in pre-liberation days. the country was deficient in grain and cotton, her industrial production was negligible and she had to rely on imports even for such essentials as cotton cloth and petroleum. the currency slumped in value, prices went sky-high and the labouring people were reduced to abject poverty.

in 1949, the chinese people, led by the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, toppled the rule of imperialism and its lackeys and founded the people's republic of china, opening broad prospects for china's socialist industrialization.

chairman mao tsetung has pointed out: "rely mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary, break down blind faith, go in for industry, agriculture and technical and cultural revolutions independently, do away with slavishness, bury dogmatism, learn from the good experience of other countries conscientiously and be sure to study their bad experience too, so as to draw lessons from it. this is our line." following this line, china has mainly relied on the strength of her own people, taken the country's economic lifelines into her own hands, made full use of domestic resources, developed the national economy in a planned way and thereby accelerated her socialist industrialization.

it has been no plain sailing for china, however, to advance along the road of independence and self-reliance. she had to cope with imperialist blockade, social-imperialist pressure, and all sorts of difficulties. the chinese communist party and the people's government have relied on the people and given full scope to their initiative and creativeness, frustrated the blockade imposed on china by imperialism

and social-imperialism and withstood their pressure, surmounted a host of difficulties and won tremendous victories in developing industry and the national economy.

a country's industrialization is inseparable from the development of her national economy as a whole. china follows the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing the national economy, and works out the national economic plan in this order of priorities: agriculture, light industry, heavy industry.

agricultural development, which has a direct bearing on the people's livelihood, affects industrial development as well. this is because agriculture provides industry with grain, raw materials, funds and a market. without an agricultural foundation, there can be no industrial development.

undertakings in light industry call for smaller investments and yield quicker results. light industry plays a vital role in providing the people with what they need in everyday life, creating a flourishing market and stabilizing prices. it can also accumulate more funds for the development of heavy industry and agriculture.

heavy industry is the core of china's socialist economic construction. without a powerful heavy industry it is impossible to modernize agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. since the founding of the people's republic, china has developed its heavy industry in a planned way so as to provide technical equipment and other means of production for farm development and farm mechanization, for light industry and communications and transport, and for heavy industry itself.

in the course of building industry by self-reliance, china has paid attention to bringing into full play the initiative of both the central administration and the localities under the unified state planning. she has accelerated the pace of industrialization by adopting the policy of "walking on two legs", that is, a simultaneous development of industries under the central administration and local industries, of big, medium-sized and small industries. the total output value of china's industry has far outstripped that of her agriculture. by now the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have all built their own light and heavy industries varying in the level of development and have achieved a higher degree of self-sufficiency in industrial products and manufactured consumer goods. the concentration of

industry along the coast, a legacy from old china, is giving way to a different situation. a number of new industrial bases have been established in the hinterland, and a balanced industrial distribution is gradually taking shape.

in industrial production and construction, china follows the mass line and launches vigorous mass movements. in production, industrial enterprises mobilize the masses for continuous innovations in production technique and technological processes to raise productivity and reduce material consumption. in capital construction, designing units practise a combination of leading cadres, workers and technicians who work out designs at the building sites to suit actual requirements, advance the technical level, raise engineering quality and speed up construction.

to go in for industry independently, it is necessary to rely on one's own efforts to solve the problems of funds, equipment and the technical force. china does not depend on foreign loans or national bonds to secure funds for her socialist industrialization, nor does she impose heavy taxes on the people. instead, she builds up her accumulation by increasing production and practising strict economy. the technical equipment is mainly home-made. while new equipment is added, old equipment is renovated and its performance improved through mass technical innovation and technical revolution. the technical personnel are trained partly in schools and colleges but mostly in the course of production. as a result of the three-in-one combination of leading cadres, workers and technicians in production and construction, a fairly large contingent of scientists and technicians have come to the fore. china can already solve some major scientific and technical problems independently and her technical force can design modern industrial enterprises entirely on their own.

china adheres to her own road of industrialization on the basis of her actual conditions, encouraging the people to break down blind faith, emancipate their minds and smash the fetters of dogmatism. her practice shows that an industry built by independence and self-reliance has a solid base and is in a better position to cope with emergencies. in contrast to the economic turmoil and inflation in the capitalist world, china has maintained a balance between its national revenue and expenditure and contracted no external or internal debts. our market is brisk, the prices are stable, the people's livelihood is being steadily improved, and socialist construction is flourishing.

the policy of independence and self-reliance does not mean a "closed door" policy. it is conducive to

and necessary for industrialization to develop economic and technical exchange with other countries, especially mutual help and support among developing countries, on the principle of respect for state sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit and a complementary interchange of goods.

facts prove that firm reliance on the masses of the people for the implementation of the policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" is the correct road for china to develop her socialist industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. advancing along this road, the chinese people are determined to build an independent and relatively comprehensive industrial and economic system before 1980 and accomplish the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology before the end of the century, so that china's national economy will be advancing in the front ranks of the world.

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

Peasant Women Improve Farmland in East China Mountain Area

(NCNA-English Foochow, Mar. 15, 1975)

more than 150,000 peasant women in an east china mountain area have participated in transforming 13,000 hectares of low-yield land, building over 300 irrigation works and afforesting 9,300 hectares since last winter.

during the concluding winter-spring period, these women have worked in all weathers with the men on several thousand work sites of farmland improvement.

the mountainous sanming prefecture in fukien province, embracing 11 counties and cities, has a rural population of over one million and 200,000 hectares of farmland. in the old days, the local women, who were fettered by feudal ethics, seldom worked in the fields. after liberation, they combated the traditional force of habit under the leadership of the communist party, and gradually joined the menfolk in building socialism.

ten years ago, a woman named lo chun-ti in the meihsien people's commune organized the first women's mountain reclamation team in the locality. by sheer effort, the team turned several barren hills into a farm to grow crops and develop forestry, livestock-breeding, side-line production and fisheries simultaneously, and reaped more than 7.5 tons of grain per hectare. following their example, other women in the prefecture formed more than 500 reclamation teams and over 180 farming teams. women are now on equal terms with men in all kinds of farm work.

grain production in the prefecture has risen at the annual rate of 13.9 per cent over the past five years, and great advances have been made in forestry, livestock-breeding and fisheries.

the new campaign to improve farmland started right after the last autumn harvest, and twice as many women worked on various projects as in the previous winter-spring period. chang man-hsiang, a woman peasant and party secretary of the kungchiao production brigade of the hokou commune, led more than 100 men and women into the battle. they worked hard and built 7.3 hectares of farm by slashing two hillocks. by ingenious employment of various technical methods, they completed in 84 days the amount of work scheduled for half a year.

men and women commune members join in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticizing the bourgeoisie at work sites. women also put up posters to criticize such reactionary absurdities as "men are superior to women" and "women are backward", which were peddled by confucius and lin piao. those who work near their villages in the daytime attend political schools in the evening. some 100,000 peasant women are now attending political evening schools in the prefecture.

INSECT PESTS

Southwest China Province Controls Insect Pests by Biological Methods

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Mar. 14, 1975)

southwest china's szechwan province has carried out scientific experiments in restraining insect pests and plant diseases with parasitic wasps and bacteria.

these welcome methods are effective, low in cost, helpful to reduce pollution of the environment and are being popularized.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution which began in 1966, a number of cotton-producing counties in the province have successfully controlled pink bollworms by means of dibrachys cavus (tiny golden wasps). pink bollworm is a major pest harmful to cotton production. living on wintering pink bollworms, the tiny wasps feed on the harmful bollworms and kill them at last.

in lochih county, agro-technicians helped the masses breed dibrachys cavus on a large scale. in 1974, over 80 per cent of the pink bollworms in the county's cotton fields were killed. this and other measures enabled the county to increase its per hectare cotton output in 1974 by 40 per cent over 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution.

after extensive experiments, szechwan province is now popularizing the use of egg parasites to control rice borers, pink bollworms, sugarcane borers and other insect pests. the egg parasites effectively destroy the reproduction of these pests. in two successful cases, when egg parasites were used in sugarcane and cotton fields, the rate of hollow cane was reduced by 89 per cent, and the rate of damaged cotton boll was kept below five per cent.

many formerly high-yield orange orchards in szechwan were hit by cottony cushion scales. from 1955, research workers in horticulture introduced from other places red lady beetles and vedalia ladybird beetles which feed on the orchard pests. two beetle-breeding bases were set up to supply the orchards with the pest-killer. in past ten years, cottony cushion scale damage has been put under control in main orange-producing areas.

bacteria are also applied to restrain plant diseases and harmful insects. in some areas, kasugamycin, balsticidins and other pesticides are employed to control rice and wheat diseases and grain output has increased.

in some other places, initial successes have been achieved in using borer-killing bacillus to wipe out pests harmful to vegetables.

in addition, szechwan scientific research workers have conducted investigations into the varieties, distributions and utilization values of natural enemies of insects harmful to the major crops in the province.

according to the provincial biological control programme, cooperation between scientific research institutes would be strengthened to meet the need of farm production, and more biological control research groups would be set up in rural areas.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of Chinese Academy of Sciences Leaves for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1975)

a seven-member delegation of the chinese academy of sciences led by acting secretary-general yueh chih-chien left peking by air today for a visit to albania at the invitation of the academy of sciences of the people's republic of albania. the delegation will discuss and sign the 1975 executive plan of the agreement of scientific co-operation between the academies of sciences of the two countries.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of departments concerned, including liu chung-yang, liu chi-ying and wu tsao-wen.

musin kroi, minister-counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, was present at the airport.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Special Adviser Ieng Sary Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1975)

ieng sary, special adviser to the office of the deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

chinese vice-premier chi teng-kuei attended together with minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china shen chien, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries shih lin, deputy director of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army sun hung-chen and chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao.

present were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia; thiounn mumm and duong sam ol, members, and keat chhon and thiounn prasith, alternate members, of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia; van piny, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c.; and toch kham doeun, cambodian ambassador to china.

special adviser ieng sary and vice-premier chi teng-kuei made toasts at the banquet, which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. they expressed the hope that the militant unity and fraternal friendship between the cambodian and chinese peoples would be constantly developed.

Cambodian Special Adviser Ieng Sary Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1975)

ieng sary, special adviser to the office of the deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, left here for home by special plane today.

on board the plane were keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and madame keat chhon.

the cambodian comrades-in-arms were seen off at the airport by chi teng-kuei, chinese vice-premier; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; shih lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; sun hung-chen, deputy director of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army, and sun hao, chinese ambassador to cambodia.

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van piny, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame van piny; and toch kham doeun, cambodian ambassador to china, and madame toch kham doeun.

also present were nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china; and cao duc minh, first secretary of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Premier Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Mar. 13, 1975)

congolese prime minister henri lopes who had just returned here after an official visit to china received and had a sincere and friendly conversation with chinese ambassador to congo lu chih-hsien today.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1975)

huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health, yesterday met with and gave a dinner in honour of the delegation of the national medical research council of denmark led by professor bent harvald.

the 9-member delegation arrived in peking on march 12. it will proceed to tour southern parts of china after visiting peking.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Trade Delegation of Equatorial Guinea Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1975)

a trade delegation of equatorial guinea led by felipe ondo obiang alogo, secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs of equatorial guinea, arrived here by air yesterday.

it was greeted at the airport by chang keng-ho, leading member of a department concerned of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min met with and gave a dinner for all members of the delegation yesterday evening.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyanese Prime Minister Burnham Visits Tachai Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Mar. 15, 1975)

members of china's pace-setting production brigade, tachai, today warmly welcomed and received prime minister forbes burnham and mrs. burnham and the other distinguished guests who made light of a long journey to china from the co-operative republic of guyana in the caribbean region.

when prime minister and mrs. burnham in the company of tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, arrived this morning at the yangchuan railway station, 45 kilometres from tachai, they were greeted by wang chien, chief responsible member of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee, kuo feng-lien, standing committee member of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the tachai production brigade revolutionary committee, and tsao chung-nan, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee.

bathed in bright spring sunshine, the tachai brigade in the folds of the taihang mountains was festively decorated today with red flags and large streamers of welcome. as prime minister and mrs. burnham and the other distinguished guests came to the

village, brightly-clad boys and girls broke into a yangko dance while others played sona and waist drums to give the guests an enthusiastic welcome.

the guyanese guests first drove along the newly-built winding mountain road to langwochang, a sharply-sloping ravine, for a visit. kuo feng-lien told the distinguished guests that before liberation the village used to be poor, with about 40 hectares of farmland cut into 4,700 tiny plots scattered over badly eroded slopes and in ravines. grain yield was miserably low. after liberation, kuo feng-lien said, the tachai people, under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, worked hard for more than two decades to transform mountain ridges and create land, and have turned this poor mountain village into a prosperous new socialist village. grain yield per-hectare rose from 0.75 tons before liberation to upwards of 7.5 tons in 1974. considerable successes were also scored in forestry, livestock breeding and side-line production.

prime minister burnham and the other distinguished guests showed great interest in seeing tiers of terraced fields and "man-made plains". now in their fifth round of battle to transform the village's biggest ravine, the brigade members were busy quarrying stones and erecting embankments and bulldozers were moving around levelling the land. the brigade members working in the fields clapped enthusiastically to the guyanese guests. they said that prime minister burnham's visit to their production brigade was a source of encouragement to them.

the distinguished guests then came to the plot of land preserved for educating younger generations. kuo feng-lien told the visitors that this plot of land, owned by a landlord before liberation, was the best of all land on the slopes and yet it yielded no more than 0.75 tons a hectare in a good year. "we keep this plot intact so as to educate the younger generations," she said.

guyana is an agricultural country. the guyanese government and people have in recent years done a lot to develop agriculture and explore the hinderland. prime minister burnham said: "we should also educate our guyanese youth in the spirit of self-reliance."

the distinguished guests then climbed up the tiger head mountain to get a panoramic view of the new village and fields of tachai and see the water storage pond on the top of the mountain.

during the visit, prime minister burnham said: "although we from guyana live more than half way round the world to china, we have always followed with

interest and admiration the struggle of the great chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china and chairman mao. in far-off guyana, we have heard exploits of tachai. so we decided before we left guyana to visit this great country there was at least one place we must visit and that was tachai. we've come, we've been particularly impressed, and i'd like to tell you that we've learned a great deal."

the distinguished guyanese guests were entertained at a luncheon given by the shansi provincial revolutionary committee and the tachai brigade revolutionary committee. as the luncheon proceeded, kuo feng-lien presented prime minister and mrs. burnham with samples of millet and corn ears and walnuts grown by her production brigade.

Guyanese Prime Minister and Mrs. Burnham Arrive in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 15, 1975)

prime minister forbes burnham of the co-operative republic of guyana, and mrs. burnham and the other distinguished guyanese guests arrived here by special plane from shihchiachuang this evening in the company of tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

they were given a rousing welcome at the airport by ma tien-shui, chou li-chin and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of departments concerned, and more than two thousand local people.

shanghai today was permeated with an atmosphere of the friendship between the people of china and guyana. huge streamers of welcome trailed from tall buildings and colourful banners snapped along the thoroughfares. at dusk, shanghai's hungchiao airport was ablaze with lights and a big crowd carrying national flags of china and guyana and flowers gathered on the tarmac to await the arrival of the distinguished guests. when prime minister and mrs. burnham and others alighted from the plane and met the welcoming crowd, the airport resounded with the sounds of drums and cymbals and cheers. youngsters performed gay dances to express their friendly sentiments for the people of guyana.

prime minister and mrs. burnham arrived at shihchiachuang by special train from yangchuan this afternoon. liu tzu-hou, chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee, and a host of other local leaders greeted the distinguished guests at the railway station and later saw them off at the airport.

CHINA AND HUNGARY AND POLAND

Leader of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Returns to Peking from Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1975)

chen chieh, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, returned to peking by air yesterday after signing the sino-hungarian and the sino-polish agreements on goods exchange and payments for 1975 in hungary and poland and visiting the two countries.

he was met at peking airport by chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, godor ferenc, hungarian ambassador to china, and franciszek stachowiak, polish ambassador to china.

CHINA AND IRAN

Vice President of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meets and Fetes Iranian Geophysics Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1975)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, this evening met and feted the iranian geophysics delegation of the university of teheran led by dr. hossein k. afshar, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned of the chinese academy of sciences and scientists including li hsien-hui, ku kung-hsu and wu tsao-wen.

ahmad ali bahrami, iranian ambassador to china, and djavad rajabzadeh, minister-counsellor of the iranian embassy here, were present.

the delegation arrived here on march 12 at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Press Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1975)

an italian press delegation led by giancarlo danovi, deputy head of the press department of the foreign ministry, flew in here this evening for a visit to china at the invitation of peking press circles.

greeting the delegation at the airport were leading members of peking press circles and the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, including hsieh li-fu, pan fei, li che-fu, chang chang-hai, hsiao teh and wang li-hsing.

present were giorgio melis, cultural counsellor, and franco micieli de biase, counsellor, of the italian embassy here, and correspondents of the ansa news agency stationed in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Minister of Culture Meets Japanese Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1975)

yu hui-yung, chinese minister of culture, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with masao shimizu, leader of the japanese matsuyama ballet troupe.

present on the occasion were another leading member of the ministry of culture hao liang as well as sun ping-hua and tang chia-hsuan.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Ministry of National Defense Gives Reception for Korean Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1975)

chinese ministry of national defence gave a reception here this evening for the "february 8th" men's and women's volleyball teams of the korean people's army with li jong do as leader and song hyo won as deputy leader.

present at the reception were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and his wife; and senior colonel kang song chol, military attache of the d.p.r.k. embassy, and his wife.

also present were ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, wei po-ting, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, li ching-chuan, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of other departments concerned and chinese volleyballers.

wei po-ting and li jong do spoke at the reception which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of comradeship. both expressed the hope that the revolutionary unity and militant friendship between the peoples and armies of china and korea will develop steadily and sports exchanges between the two countries will increase.

the korean comrades-in-arms arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Moroccan Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met with abderrahim harkett, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of morocco to the people's republic of china. they discussed matters relating to the presentation of the ambassador's credentials.

the new moroccan ambassador arrived in peking yesterday.

Minister Ahmed Laraki Arrives in Peking at Head of Moroccan Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1975)

dr. ahmed laraki, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs of the kingdom of morocco, and mme. laraki and the moroccan delegation he is leading arrived here by air this morning for a visit at the invitation of the chinese government.

the distinguished moroccan guests were welcomed at the airport by chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and leading members of departments concerned chou chueh, chang keng-ho, chang han-chih, li pu-hsiao and kao chien-chung.

present also were moroccan ambassador to china abderrahim harkett and diplomatic envoys of a number of other countries to china.

Chinese Foreign Minister Fetes Moroccan Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave a banquet here this evening to welcome ahmed laraki, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs of the kingdom of morocco, and mrs. laraki and the moroccan delegation led by him.

present on the occasion were moroccan ambassador to china abderrahim harkett and moroccan embassy officials.

present were chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries shih lin.

speaking at the banquet, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua praised the moroccan people for their glorious anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist tradition. he said: "under the leadership of his majesty king hassan the second, the moroccan people have in recent years made unremitting efforts to maintain national independence, safeguard state sovereignty and build up their own country. the chinese people heartily rejoice over the achievements the moroccan people have made on their road of development. in international affairs, the royal government of morocco pursues a policy of non-alignment, supports the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against israeli zionism and backs the national liberation movements of the people of africa."

the chinese foreign minister pointed out: "china and morocco are both developing countries, belonging to the third world." he said: "we consistently hold that to further consolidate and develop the friendly relations and cooperation between china and morocco on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence is not only in accord with the interests of the two countries but conducive to the third world's cause of unity against imperialism. we are convinced that your excellency's current visit will surely be a new contribution to the development of the sino-moroccan friendly relations and cooperation."

responding, minister ahmed laraki said that between morocco and china there exists a true sentiment of friendship and cooperation. he wished to "maintain and deepen this sentiment" through his current visit.

the minister gave an account of morocco's successes on the home front of construction. his country's present economic development plan, he said, "proceeds from a global philosophy of development aimed at promoting all sectors with agriculture as the base of the country's economic activities and industry as the dominant factor".

he stated: "we hope that the mediterranean -- 'this cradle of civilization' -- will be free from conflicts and appetites of foreign powers." speaking of the palestinian people's struggle, he said, "the glorious struggle waged by the palestinian people under the banner of their own liberation organization was and still is very courageous and merits admiration. because it is engaged in a just struggle with its fighters shedding blood and dying, the liberation organization has finally drawn the attention of the international community and has won their recognition."

before concluding his speech, minister laraki added, "i hope that our meeting will facilitate our common efforts and considerations to attain fresh developments of our relations in conformity with the profound desire of the people of our two countries."

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Chinese Foreign Minister Continues Talks
with Singapore Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua continued talks here this afternoon with s. rajaratnam, foreign minister of the republic of singapore.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Leaves
Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1975)

chang shih-chieh, new chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the somali democratic republic, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: What Kind of Stuff
Is "All-Europe Economic Cooperation" Peddled
by Soviet Revisionists?

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1975)

the "people's daily" carries an article today exposing the soviet revisionists' intensified economic expansion in west europe under the signboard of "all-europe economic cooperation", and their fierce rivalry with u.s. imperialism for west european domination.

following are excerpts from the article entitled "what kind of stuff is the 'all-europe economic cooperation' peddled by the soviet revisionists?":

europe, where modern industry, banking and trade concentrate, holds an important strategic position. it has always been a key point in the all-out contention between the soviet union and the united states in

their global strategy for world domination. the soviet-u.s. rivalry rages on not only in the political and military but also in the economic fields.

redoubling its efforts for european domination, soviet revisionist social-imperialism on the one hand tries to create among the european people a false impression of "detente" with such smokescreen as "security in europe" and "disarmament in central europe". on the other hand, while tightening its control, exploitation and plunder of east european countries, it intensifies expansion and infiltration in west europe under the signboard of "all-europe economic cooperation". taking advantage of the most serious post-war economic crisis confronting the western capitalist countries, it vigorously hawks its "all-europe economic cooperation" ware to pave the way for its further economic penetration into west europe so as to squeeze out u.s. influence and shake off its own economic difficulties.

in selling "all-europe economic cooperation" to west europe, the soviet revisionists have in mind above all the acquisition of west european capital and technology. this is an effort to extricate themselves from the predicament resulted from a dislocated national economy, capital shortage and technological backwardness, all of which are the grave consequences of their frantic arms drive and war preparations and inflated military spending in their contention with the u.s. for world domination.

the soviet revisionists have been begging everywhere for loans, especially long-term, low-interest loans from west european countries. statistics show that from 1964 to april 1974, the soviet revisionists borrowed over 8,000 million dollars from the west, mainly from west european countries. according to incomplete figures, in the four months since last october, brezhnev himself has borrowed from france, west germany and britain some 5,000 million dollars.

the soviet revisionists are also using west european technology to equip their enterprises through so-called "cooperation in production". for example, they courted the partnership of west european monopolies in building big enterprises which are beyond their capability, such as the volga and the kama auto plants. the "zhiguly" cars dotting soviet streets in recent years were turned out with equipment provided by an italian monopoly, the fiat company.

taking advantage of the west european countries' hankering after soviet energy and other raw materials, the soviet revisionists use oil, natural gas and other resources as bait to attract west european technology and capital for the exploitation of soviet domestic

resources. this has become an important means of the soviet revisionists to carry on "economic cooperation of mutual benefit" with west europe. one of their sinister aims is to increase their energy supply to west europe so as to make it dependent on them economically.

the angling for west european capital and technology is synchronized with soviet efforts to expand exports to west europe. this has led to growing u.s.-soviet rivalry for the west european market. so far, u.s. exports to west europe ranks first in its total exports. the past ten years and more have witnessed desperate soviet efforts to infiltrate west europe and a steady increase in soviet-european trade. the volume of soviet trade with west europe rose from 1,100 million rubles in 1958 to 5,600 million rubles in 1973, or a five-fold increase. though behind the u.s. in terms of absolute figure, soviet exports to west europe surpass those of the united states in terms of growth rate. from 1965 to 1972, the average annual growth rate of soviet exports to west europe was 9.2 per cent as against the 6.8 per cent of the united states.

the soviet revisionists have resorted to all possible means to expand their exports to west europe. they repeatedly demand of western europe preferential treatment to make its market open to soviet goods. they run "joint companies" with big european corporations locally or in a third country. they solicit west europe for more extensive "scientific and technological cooperation" in the fields of atomic energy, space, oceans, environment, medicine and computing technology. and they ask west european countries for more patents, advanced technological methods and exchange of technological information.

an important aspect of the intensified soviet penetration in west europe lies in the setting up of a banking network in financial centres of west europe. in their quest for capital, foreign exchange and wider economic penetration in west europe, the soviet revisionists have opened banks in such big cities as london, paris, frankfurt and zurich.

obviously it is to kill two birds with one stone that the soviet revisionists are stepping up their economic infiltration of west europe: on the one hand, to alleviate their economic difficulties and increase their economic power in the quest for world hegemony by passing their own crisis onto others; on the other hand, to disintegrate the economic alliance of the west european countries, edge out the u.s. and make further expansion in west europe.

however, the soviet revisionist social-imperialists have failed to achieve what they wish. the u.s. has counter-attacked by taking advantage of some east european countries' tendency of drifting away from the soviet revisionists to step up its infiltration of east europe and by preventing the west european countries from exporting advanced technology to the soviet union. meanwhile, the west european countries have become increasingly aware of the soviet aim of sabotaging west european union. they are growingly vigilant against soviet economic infiltration and have taken counter-measures against it. last year, france, west germany, britain and italy signed a "gentlemen's agreement" with the u.s. and japan on the administration of granting loans to other countries. under the agreement, the interest of loans granted to other countries should not be less than 7.5 per cent and that an industrial recipient country must repay the loans within three years. this naturally is a blow to the soviet revisionists who crave for long-term loans at low interest from the west. moreover, in view of the serious inflation, the west european countries demand a price hike for the machinery and equipment earmarked for the soviet union, and put off or freeze the granting of loans to the soviet revisionists.

but despite these setbacks, the soviet revisionists' established strategic objective -- the quest for european domination -- will not change. the serious political and economic crises gripping the two superpowers, the soviet union and the u.s., determine that their economic, political and military contention for european domination will increase in ferocity.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Fetes Sri Lanka Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the sri lanka delegation led by anura bandaranaike..

present at the banquet were sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and sri lanka embassy officials.

attending were chinese vice-foreign minister ma wen-po and leading members of departments concerned liang feng and li cheng-jui.

at the banquet alive with warm expressions of friendship, toasts were drunk to the constant consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

the sri lanka delegation arrived here from pyongyang by special plane this morning at the end of its visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. among those welcoming the delegation at peking airport were chinese vice-foreign minister ma wen-po, sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk.

CHINA AND UN

Head of Chinese Delegation Speaks at UNIDO Lima Delegation

(NCNA-English Lima, Mar. 14, 1975)

"the third world countries realize from their own experience in struggle that to develop their national industry, they must struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, they must maintain independence, keep the initiative in their own hands and rely on themselves," said chen mu-hua, head of the chinese delegation to the second general conference of the united nations industrial development organization (unido), at the general debate here this afternoon.

the present conference, she said, "is being held in an excellent international situation. the struggle of the world people against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is forging ahead vigorously." she told the delegates: the two superpowers, in an attempt to extricate themselves from their troubles at home and abroad, are stepping up their contention everywhere, intensifying their exploitation and plunder of the third world and bullying the second world. "all this has met with strong resistance from the people of the world. at present, the factors for both revolution and war are increasing. whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, the international situation will develop in the direction favourable to the people, and the future of the world is bright."

she went on: the age-long aggression, exploitation and plunder carried out by colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism has been the main cause of the industrial

backwardness of the third world countries and has stood gravely in the way of their national industrial development and industrialization. she said: "the two superpowers in particular are pushing a policy of hegemonism and power politics." they interfere in other nations' internal affairs, violate their sovereignty and plunder their resources. they use "aid" as a means of plunder. they also dump their "surplus" commodities, monopolise the markets, manipulate the prices, carry on an exchange of unequal values and strangle other nations' own industries. in the transfer of technology to the developing countries, they put up innumerable obstacles and demand extortionate prices, in hopes of perpetuating their monopoly over technology.

chen mu-hua said: "the third world countries realize from their own experience in struggle that to develop their national industry, they must struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, they must maintain independence, keep the initiative in their own hands and rely on themselves." she noted: as a matter of fact, "many developing countries have succeeded in freeing themselves from external control and interference in various forms. they rely mainly on their own strength, take the economic lifelines in their own hands, make use of their own resources, formulate and implement their own policies and develop their national industry. they take active steps to bring up their own managerial personnel and to train and expand their own technical force so that their enterprises can truly be run by their own nationals. the industries they set up are based on domestic conditions and are geared primarily to domestic needs, serving to promote their own economic growth, their national defence construction and the steady improvement of the people's living."

however, with a view to disrupting and impeding this process of industrialization in the developing countries, "the superpowers are trying to lead them astray", chen mu-hua warned. "at a meeting of the preparatory committee for this conference, a representative of a superpower flagrantly declared that 'the easing of international tension creates conditions for the industrialization of developing countries', and that unless 'disarmament' is realized, 'neither the increase of aid to developing countries nor the realization of their peace programme of industrialization can be expected'."

this allegation, chen mu-hua pointed out, aims to lead the developing countries to wait for "detente" and "disarmament" and beg for "aid" and favours therefrom. but as a matter of fact, the two superpowers, daggers drawn and sabres rattling, are contending everywhere. every year they talk about disarmament,

every year they carry out arms expansion. the claim to use "the resources released from the progress of disarmament for development" in the developing countries has proved to be no more than a historic laughing stock.

she added: "this superpower in particular is accustomed to cheating others under the signboard of 'selfless aid' and frenziedly exploiting and plundering others through the so-called 'international division of labour'. all its activities in the developing countries are carried out in its own interests. some of the 'aid' enterprises it built on the territory of developing countries are actually run as a part of this superpower's state plan. some or most of the products are controlled by and turned over to this superpower to be resold at huge profits."

recalling china's industrial development in the teeth of imperialist blockade and social-imperialist pressure, the head of the chinese delegation said: by following chairman mao's correct line that we should "rely mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary, break down blind faith, go in for industry, agriculture and technical and cultural revolutions independently" and practising the general policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor in developing the national economy, the chinese people make their national economic plan according to this order of priorities: agriculture, light industry, heavy industry, and have built their industries from scratch.

chen mu-hua pointed out: the vast number of developing countries are most qualified to speak on the issue of their industrialization. the draft they submitted should be taken as the basis of the "declaration" and "plan of action" of the conference. she declared: we hold that "the developing countries have the complete right to freely and fully exercise permanent sovereignty over their natural resources"; that "economic aid to the developing countries should strictly respect the sovereignty of the recipient countries"; that "international trade should be based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and the exchange of needed goods"; that "technology transferred to the developing countries should be practical, efficient, economical and convenient for use" and that the unido should "implement the principle that all countries, big or small, should be equal, and reform its work".

Speech of Head of Chinese Delegation at
UNIDO Conference

(NCNA-English Lima, Mar. 14, 1975)

chen mu-hua, head of the delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, made a speech at the general debate of the second general conference of the united nations industrial development organization (unido) this afternoon. the speech reads in full as follows:

mr. president,

under the active sponsorship and promotion of the numerous third world countries, the second general conference of the united nations industrial development organization is now successfully convened. please allow me, in the name of the chinese delegation, to express heartfelt thanks to our host, the peruvian government, for its contribution to the preparation of this conference; i also wish to convey our friendly greetings to the peruvian people and to extend our warm congratulations to your excellency, rear-admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, head of the peruvian delegation and minister of industry and tourism of peru, on being elected president of this conference.

the present conference is being held in an excellent international situation. the struggle of the world people against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is forging ahead vigorously. the struggles of the third world countries to attain and safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty, protect their resources and develop their national economy are surging forward with tremendous momentum. the two superpowers are beset with troubles at home and abroad. to find a way out of their predicament, they are stepping up their contention everywhere, intensifying their exploitation and plunder of the third world, and bullying those second world countries that are not their match in strength. all this has met with strong resistance from the people of the world. at present, the factors for both revolution and war are increasing. whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, the international situation will develop in the direction favourable to the people, and the future of the world is bright.

the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly held last year is an indication that the united struggle of the world people against hegemonism has extended into the economic field. since that session, more and more developing countries have taken further steps to regulate and control the transnational corporations

operating in their countries, safeguard their sovereignty over natural resources and exercise greater control over their own economic lifelines. new organizations of raw material producing countries have mushroomed, which have countered and scored one victory after another over the imperialist and hegemonist attempt to control the export prices of the raw materials of the developing countries. the recent conferences of developing countries held in dakar and algiers again demonstrated the firm determination of the third world countries and people to unite as one in a common endeavour to break the old world economic order and establish new international economic relationships.

mr. president:

to develop a national economy and realize industrialization is the common and pressing wish of the third world countries and their people. this is because we know that without industry there can be no strong national defence, no well-being for the people and no prosperity or strength for the nation. we are pleased to note the achievements of many developing countries in defending their sovereignty, developing their national economies and building up their national industries. by relying on the hard work of their people and strengthening co-operation with other developing countries, they have started from scratch and built up a number of industrial enterprises, gradually lifting themselves from poverty and backwardness. however, it should be pointed out that while prospects are bright for the third world countries to develop their own industries, the path will not be smooth. their industrial progress is still slow, their technical equipment rather backward. while the developing countries constitute over 70 per cent of the world population, they produce less than 7 per cent of the world's manufactured goods. this is a most illogical phenomenon.

people cannot help asking: what is the rootcause of the industrial backwardness of the third world countries? what are the obstacles to their industrial progress? the facts are clear: it is mainly the age-long aggression, exploitation and plunder carried out by colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism that has kept the third world countries backward industrially and prevented them from developing their own industries and achieving industrialization.

for centuries in the past, colonialism and imperialism had dominated vast asian, african and latin-american regions under different forms, controlled their economic lifelines, plundered their resources and exploited their people. they pushed a policy of "industrial europe and north america, and agricultural and mineral-

producing asia, africa and latin america". they grabbed low-priced farm and mineral products from these regions and imposed lop-sided single-product economies on them. as a result, local industries could not develop, and agriculture was also undermined, to the extent that local people were not self-sufficient in food.

since the second world war, many developing countries have won political independence through valiant struggles. but the old international economic order based on foreign control, plunder and exploitation has remained basically unchanged. the two superpowers in particular are pushing a policy of hegemonism and power politics. backed by their military, political and economic strength, they interfere in other nations' internal affairs, violate their sovereignty and plunder their resources, acting in the way of the big bullying the small, the strong domineering over the weak, and the rich oppressing the poor. they use "aid" as a means of plunder. they also dump their "surplus" commodities, monopolize the markets, manipulate the prices, carry on an exchange of unequal values and strangle other nations' own industries. in the transfer of technology to the developing countries, they put up innumerable obstacles and demand extortionate prices, in hopes of forever maintaining their monopoly over technology. in short, under the old international economic order, the sovereignty of the developing countries is violated, their raw materials are plundered, funds extracted from them, their markets invaded and technology monopolized. such are the ways colonialism, imperialism and particularly the superpowers throttle the growth of national industries in the third world.

mr. president,

the third world countries realize from their own experience in struggle that to develop their national industry, they must struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, they must maintain independence, keep the initiative in their own hands and rely on themselves.

the developing countries of asia, africa and latin america have vast territories, rich natural resources, large populations and industrious people. they have inexhaustible potentials. these provide a solid foundation for developing national economies and achieving industrialization. more and more facts have shown that the developing countries must work for economic independence after winning political independence. without economic independence, a country's independence is incomplete and insecure. many developing countries have succeeded in freeing themselves from external control and interference in various forms. they rely mainly on their own strength, take the economic lifelines in their own hands, make use of their own resources,

formulate and implement their own policies and develop their national industry. they take active steps to bring up their own managerial personnel and to train and expand their own technical force so that their enterprises can truly be run by their own nationals. the industries they set up are based on domestic conditions and are geared primarily to domestic needs, serving to promote their own economic growth, their national defence construction and the steady improvement of the people's living.

of course, the practice of the policy of independence and self-reliance should not be divorced from the actual conditions in each country and does not mean that all the countries should do things in the same way. nor does it mean "self-seclusion" and the rejection of foreign aid. it means that each country should work out its own way of development according to its own specific conditions. we have always considered it beneficial and necessary, in the development of national economies, that countries promote economic co-operation and trade under the principles of mutual respect for state sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit and the exchange of needed goods to make up for each other's deficiencies. in this connection, it should be pointed out that economic co-operation among the developing countries is of particular importance. regional economic and technical cooperation among many developing countries has contributed effectively to the development of national economies and a greater material strength for combating colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

yet it should be noted that while the developing countries are forging ahead along the road of independence and self-reliance, the superpowers are trying to lead them astray. at a meeting of the preparatory committee for this conference, a representative of a superpower brazenly declared that "the easing of international tension creates conditions for the industrialization of developing countries", and that unless "disarmament" is realized, "neither the increase of aid to developing countries nor the realization of their peace programme of industrialization can be expected". according to this logic, the developing countries need not persist in struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, nor keep to the policy of independence and self-reliance, as a prerequisite for industrialization; all they should do is to wait for "detente" and "disarmament", and beg for "aid" and favours; and the developing countries will have no hope of industrial development until the superpowers, in a fit of compassion, cut down their armament to aid them. this is a fallacy specially designed to mislead. the two superpowers, daggers drawn and sabres rattling, are contending everywhere -- from the middle east to the mediterranean, from europe to the indian ocean. there is not a shadow of detente. their daily loud chant of detente is only

a smoke-screen covering up their contention exclamation and the claim to use "the resources released from the progress of disarmament for development" of the developing countries has proved to be no more than a historic laughing stock. every year the superpowers talk about disarmament but every year they carry out arms expansion. trying hard to catch up with and surpass each other, they are engaged in the fiercest arms race in human history, their arms expenditures mounting without stop. even the greatly minimized figures published by that superpower itself shows that its armament expenditures have been increasing by wide margins in the ten years and more since it officially submitted its "disarmament" resolution in the united nations. it would have been closer to the truth to change the phrase from using "the resources released from the progress of disarmament for development" of the developing countries, as advertised by that superpower, to using "the resources exploited and plundered from the developing countries for arms expansion and war preparation".

it must be pointed out in particular that this superpower is accustomed to cheating others under the signboard of "selfless aid" and frenziedly exploiting and plundering others through the so-called "international division of labour". all its activities in the developing countries are carried out in its own interests. some of the "aid" enterprises it built on the territory of developing countries are actually run as a part of this superpower's state plan. some or most of the products are controlled by and turned over to this superpower to be resold at huge profits. these enterprises are actually processing shops for this superpower. this is not helping the developing countries to industrialize but out-and-out economic colonization.

mr. president,

in developing national industries through independence and self-reliance, china has had some first-hand experience. like other third world countries, china had long suffered from colonialist and imperialist aggression, exploitation and plunder and her economy was one of the poorest in the world. imperialist powers had waged many aggressive wars against china, divided her up into different spheres of influence, controlled her maritime customs, dominated her financial and monetary affairs, monopolized her mining industry, frantically plundered her resources and mercilessly exploited her people. china's rural areas went bankrupt and her industry was extremely backward. she had to import many items of daily necessities, use "foreign kerosene" to light the lamps and "foreign cloth" for clothing. even matches had to be imported and were called "foreign fire". she had practically no heavy industry of her own. in 1949, china, with a population of 500 million,

produced only 160,000 tons of steel. under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people overthrew the rule of imperialists and their lackeys and won political independence, thus creating the prerequisites to socialist construction and the development of national industries. the imperialists asserted that the chinese communist party would be unable to solve china's economic problems. they imposed blockades on china, hoping to force her to become a colony and semi-colony again. later the social-imperialists tried to put a stranglehold on china and make her follow their baton.
however the chinese people have a will of their own. we were not going to depend on heaven or earth, but determined to rely on ourselves. in the light of the actual conditions in china, chairman mao tsetung pointed out: "rely mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary, break down blind faith, go in for industry, agriculture and technical and cultural revolutions independently." putting this correct line into practice and bringing into full play the wisdom and strength of the broad masses of the people, we have overcome the imperialist blockade, withstood the terrific pressure from social-imperialism and, in the struggles of socialist revolution and socialist construction, built up our industries from scratch. after two decades and more of hard work, china is producing one hundred and several dozen times as much steel as in the early years after liberation and the days when we relied on "foreign kerosene". to light our lamps are gone forever, we have learned from our experience that in order to develop industry faster, we must correctly handle the relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. china practises a general policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor in developing her national economy. her national economic plan is made according to this order of priorities: agriculture, light industry, heavy industry. only be developing agriculture will the people be provided with food, cotton and other necessaries of life, and at the same time agriculture will supply raw materials, create markets and raise funds for industrial expansion. light industry supplies the people with consumer goods and, because it requires less investment and yields quicker results, raises more funds more quickly for developing heavy industry. the growth of agriculture and light industry will provide a vast market and adequate funds for heavy industry which will be able to grow faster and will, in turn, provide more technical equipment for agriculture and light industry. industry will thus play a more effective role as the leading factor in the national economy.

china's industry and her entire national economy, developed through independence and self-reliance according to her actual conditions, have a solid foundation.

her socialist economic construction has moved ahead steadily and vigorously, free from the effects of the economic crises in the capitalist world. as a socialist developing country, china's present level of industrial growth is still relatively low and her technology has yet to catch up with the world's advanced level. we will learn from the good experience of other countries, accelerate the building of socialism and complete the establishment of an independent and relatively comprehensive industrial and economic system before 1980. we will work to achieve the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology within this century, placing china's economy in the front ranks of the world. the chinese people have every confidence to attain that magnificent goal and will strive to reach it ahead of time.

mr. president,

it is the important task of this conference to study the implementation of the resolutions of the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly in order to contribute to the establishing of a new international economic order in the field of industrial development. this conference will adopt the declaration on international industrial development and co-operation and plan of action. we commend the joint efforts of the developing countries in drafting these documents. as they are most qualified to speak on the issue of industrialization of the developing countries, the draft they submitted should be taken as the basis of the declaration and plan of action of the conference.

we hold that the developing countries have the complete right to freely and fully exercise permanent sovereignty over their natural resources. no country should hinder them from exercising these inalienable rights with any form of political, economic or other pressures. the developing countries have the right to bring all foreign capital, and particularly "trans-national corporations", under their control and management, even nationalize them according to the law of the country concerned.

we hold that economic aid to the developing countries should strictly respect the sovereignty of the recipient countries and should not be accompanied by any conditions or demand any special privileges and should not be used to obtain excessive profits. loans to the developing countries should be interest-free or of low-interest and should allow for delayed repayment of capital and interest, or even reduction and cancellation of debts in case of necessity.

we hold that international trade should be based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and the exchange of needed goods. we support the reasonable demands of

the developing countries to improve trade terms, to abolish tariff and non-tariff barriers and to establish equitable price relations. we support the developing countries in establishing various organizations of raw material exporting countries for a united struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

we hold that technology transferred to the developing countries should be practical, efficient, economical and convenient for use, so that they can obtain various kinds of technology required for the development of their national industries.

we hold that unido should, in accordance with the resolutions of the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly, implement the principle that all countries, big or small, should be equal, and reform its work. we support the reasonable demand of the developing countries to expand the industrial development board so as to increase the number of their seats in the board and their officers serving in unido.

mr. president,

this conference is a place where we discuss the major issues concerning the industrialization of the developing countries and the major problems of unido. it is also a forum for the different countries to learn from each other and exchange their experiences. the chinese delegation is ready to work together with the delegations of all countries that uphold justice to achieve positive results at this conference.

thank you, mr. president.

Chinese Delegation Leader Leaves Peking for UN Conference on Law of Sea

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1975)

pi chi-lung, leader of the chinese delegation to the third session of the third u.n. conference on the law of sea, representatives lo yu-ju, chang ping-hsi and ko tsai-shuo, and alternate representatives, advisers and staff members, altogether 15, left here for geneva by air today. wang tsung-li, deputy leader of the delegation, is already in geneva.

CHINA AND US

Visiting US Teachers and Students Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1975)

a 13-member visiting group of teachers and students of the craig city school, alaska, u.s.a., led by bonita jane douville concluded its visit to china and left here for home via kwangchow by air today.

the american visiting group arrived in china on february 23 and had been to kwangchow, shanghai, chengchow, sian, yenan and peking. in these places, they visited schools, children's palaces, factories, people's communes, museums and sites of historical interest and scenic spots and attended art performances.

yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china international travel service, met and feted the group during its stay in peking.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador Presents Film to Zambian President

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Mar. 14, 1975)

chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen handed over as a gift for president kenneth david kaunda yesterday evening the documentary colour film "president kaunda's visit to china".

elijah mudenda, member of the central committee of the zambian united national independence party, received the film on president kaunda's behalf.

prior to the presentation, the chinese ambassador gave a reception at which the documentary film was shown to zambian government ministers and other senior officers and officials.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Chinese Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Meets Chairman of Board of Governors of Intelsat

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1975)

chung fu-hsiang, chinese minister of posts and tele-communications, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with j.l. alegrett, chairman of the board of governors of intelsat (international tele-communications satellite organization).

another leading member of the ministry of posts and tele-communications liu cheng-ching was present on the occasion.

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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Learn Well the Theory on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and Adhere to the Socialist Orientation in Scientific Research

by

Li Hsin-ping (李新兵) of the Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 11, 1975)

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out most recently, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." This instruction of Chairman Mao's has expounded the utmost importance of the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and its tremendous current significance and far-reaching historical significance to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration.

The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of Marxism,and the beacon illuminating the road to socialist revolution and construction. In order to maintain continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, understand why we must exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, understand what are the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat and understand how to struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only in this way can we keep a sober political head, consciously defend and implement the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism laid down for us by Chairman Mao and carry out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level.

The new Constitution clearly stipulates, "The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture. Culture and education, literature and art, physical education, health work and scientific research work must all serve proletarian politics, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, and be combined with productive labor." Natural science itself belongs to the category of productive forces, but scientific research work has always been geared to a specific class and is in the service of a given political line. Just as Lenin had pointed out "in capitalist society technical and scientific progress signifies progress in the art of sweating" and "science and technology are in the service of the rich and those with property." Only in the socialist society and under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat will scientific research become a tool in the hands of the proletariat and in the service of proletarian politics.

"The dictatorship of the proletariat is not the end of the class struggle but the continuation of the class struggle in a new form." This kind of class struggle is likewise sharply exhibited in the sphere of scientific research. The toppled bourgeoisie invariably tries to wrest back the grounds of scientific research from the hands of the proletariat, overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. We should never ignore this kind of condition. The agents of the landlord and bourgeois classes within the Party like Lin Piao are extremely afraid of and hostile to the dictatorship of the proletariat. They always desire all ways and means to insert the trash of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism into the socialist sphere of scientific research and advocate such trash as "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class," purely technical viewpoint, fame and gain in command, material incentives and running of the institute by experts, in a pipe-dream to turn the grounds of scientific research into a unified empire monopolized by the bourgeois intellectuals. They oppose and weaken the Party's leadership over scientific research work, oppose placing scientific research in the service of proletarian politics, oppose the combination of scientific research with productive labor, oppose the restriction of bourgeois rights in the sphere of scientific research, and vainly attempt to change the socialist orientation of scientific research and to drag scientific research work into the quagmire of capitalism and revisionism. The realities of the living class struggle and two-line struggle on the scientific research front in the past two decades and more since liberation have fully shown the necessity for the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of scientific research.

Following the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, an excellent and vigorous situation has appeared on the scientific research front, as on other fronts, throughout the country. The occupation of the grounds of scientific research by the workers, peasants and soldiers has provided a powerful guarantee for the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeois in the sphere of scientific research. The criticism of the slavish comprador philosophy, such revisionist ideas as trailing behind at a snail's pace and the doctrines of Confucius and

Mencius has greatly enhanced the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat and given an impetus to the development of scientific research. Meanwhile, we also must clearly see that scientific research units are places with a higher concentration of intellectuals, and the majority of intellectuals are either from the old society or educated in the old schools, and their world outlook is basically bourgeois. In scientific research, the intellectuals are mainly engaged in mental labor which often bears the nature of a laborer working on his own. The concept of "private ownership of knowledge" cannot be altered all at once. The existence of the bad bourgeois habit to separate mental labor from physical labor, scientific research from the masses of workers and peasants and theory from practice is inevitable, and the concept of ranks as an idea of bourgeois right is still rather serious. All these show that a hotbed for breeding the bourgeoisie and the soil for breeding revisionism still exist in the sphere of scientific research, and if this is not handled properly, capitalist restoration can occur at any time.

For the sake of repelling the attack of the bourgeoisie in the sphere of scientific research and adhering to the socialist orientation of scientific research, the scientific research workers must follow Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read some more Marxist-Leninist works," study seriously the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, understand clearly what are the line and system in socialist scientific research, and what are the capitalist line and system in scientific research, raise our ability to distinguish between false and true Marxism and consciously wage struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. At that time, we must further unfold revolutionary mass criticism, criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius that call for restoration and regression, criticize idealism and metaphysics, criticize the idea of bourgeois right, resist the corrosion and intrusion of bourgeois ideas, analyze the present state of affairs in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the sphere of scientific research, carry out struggle-criticism-transformation properly on the scientific research front, constantly remove the soil breeding revisionism, and "create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeois to exist or to re-emerge."

Chairman Mao says, "The remolding of the intellectuals is a question of major significance throughout the course of socialist revolution and socialist construction." The broad masses of our intellectuals are willing to and can also integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers. They are willing to accept re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and they desire revolution. However, in order to transform the bourgeois world outlook and to make a radical rupture with old traditional ideas, the task is a protracted and formidable one. We must, in accordance with Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, study assiduously works by Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, strive to remold ourselves, implement more consciously the basic line and various policies of the Party and fight with unflagging efforts for building China into a modern socialist power.

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DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

The Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat Must Be Made Known to the Whole Nation

- an insight from the study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory

by

Ting Che-chung (丁哲中) and Chang Chi-fang (张继芳)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 17, 1975)

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. "Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism." This should be made known to the whole nation."

The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat that "must be made known to the whole nation" shows the great leader Chairman Mao's solicitude for and trust in the people of the whole nation and has also reflected the demands and aspirations of the people of the whole nation. It is of major realistic significance and far-reaching historical significance in arousing the people of the whole country to master the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, further understand and implement the Party's basic line, penetratingly criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, do a good job in combating revisionism and preventing revisionism, and carry to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to each basic-level unit.

The effort to make the broad masses of the people in the whole country understand the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat has embodied the fundamental principle of historical materialism. Marxists always hold that a revolution is the cause of millions upon millions of the people and that the masses are a decisive force in social reform. In a society marked by class antagonism, any major struggle in history, in the final analysis, is decided by the revolutionary class and the masses of the people. The chains of the slavery system were shattered by the slaves rising in rebellion. The shackles of the feudal system were smashed by the storm of the peasant revolution. Similarly, in order to bury the capitalist system and win victory in the proletarian revolution and for the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must rely upon the revolutionary enthusiasm of millions upon millions of the people, and give full play to the great might of the masses of the people in making history. After the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, in order to consolidate and develop the socialist system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is likewise necessary to rely upon millions upon millions of the revolutionary people. Because of this, the proletarian political party is provided with the task of arming the masses with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao points out: "The fundamental Marxist-Leninist principle aims at making the masses understand their own interests and get united in struggle for their own interests." Proceeding from this fundamental Marxist principle, Chairman Mao has emphatically pointed out that we must make the broad masses of cadres and the people capable of arming themselves with the Marxist theory and applying the Party's basic line and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in educating, mobilizing and arousing the broad masses. With the broad masses understanding the laws of class struggle in the period of socialism, the nature and tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat and how to correctly handle the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and the contradictions among the people under the dictatorship of the proletariat, they will get united, consciously implement the basic line and a series of general and specific policies of the Party, and carry to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to every factory, every village, every organ and every school.

The nature and class content of the dictatorship of the proletariat dictate that this question of the exercise of dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie must be made known to the whole country and made clear to the broad masses of laboring people. In class society, there is at all times the question of dictatorship of one class over another. It is either the exercise of revolutionary dictatorship over the exploiting classes or the exercise of counter-revolutionary dictatorship over the exploited classes. Lenin had profoundly expounded the fundamental difference between the nature and content of revolutionary dictatorship and counter-revolutionary dictatorship by pointing out, "The old political power is the dictatorship of a minority. Only by relying on the crafty tactics of the police and only by excluding and barring the masses of the people from political power and denying them supervision over political power can it be upheld. The old political power never trusts the masses and it is maintained through deception. The new political power is the dictatorship of the great majority. It is maintained entirely through the trust of the broad masses of the people and entirely through extensively and effectively drawing the masses as a whole into participating in political power free from restrictions." Chairman Mao has pointed out on many occasions that we must rely on the broad masses of the people to exercise dictatorship over the enemy. This first of all calls for making the broad masses understand the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. If they are confused ideologically, their action cannot be effective and may even be wrong.

The realities of class struggle and the two-line struggle calls for making the people of the whole country understand the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and see clearly why it is necessary to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. The Party's basic line tells us that in our socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, after the basic completion of the transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production, there is still the condition of harmony as well as contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base, and there is inevitably the bourgeois right, because among the small producers

there will arise capitalism and the bourgeoisie. This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs, there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life. This dictates that everyone of our Party members, cadres, workers, peasants, fighters and intellectuals should study, know and clearly understand the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and apply this theory in analyzing, studying and solving the problems of class struggle in various fields, so as to gradually eliminate the ideological influence of the bourgeoisie and the exploiting classes, dig out the foundations of the old system, get rid of the soil breeding revisionism and create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to re-emerge. Otherwise, "lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism."

The fact that the first socialist country has degenerated into social imperialism after the usurpation of leadership in the Party and state of the Soviet Union by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is a profound lesson. Our struggle with revisionism involves not just one or two trials of strength but is a protracted struggle. However, so long as the people of the whole country know the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, no matter how many chieftains of the revisionist line like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao may emerge again and no matter what kinds of tactics the enemy may adopt to attack the proletariat, they will be seen through, laid bare and smashed to smithereens.

The need to make the people of the whole country understand the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is Chairman Mao's consistent way of thinking. As early as on the eve of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, Chairman Mao in the brilliant work, "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship," repeatedly admonished the people of the whole nation that they should study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and lay hold of this magic weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat for triumphing over the enemy and protecting ourselves. Chairman Mao pointed out, "Such learning is very important. If the revolutionary people do not master this method of ruling over the counter-revolutionary classes, they will not be able to maintain their state power, domestic and foreign reaction will overthrow that power and restore its own rule over China, and disaster will befall the revolutionary people." In 1955, in the struggle to smash the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique, Chairman Mao once again put forward the task of using the case of Hu Feng to educate the people of the whole country in class struggle and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, so as to "safeguard the great victories we have already scored or are about to score." In 1962, Chairman Mao put forward the well-integrated basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism and reminded the people of the whole country to guard against the danger of capitalist restoration. He pointed out that the theory of class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat "must be discussed every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem." The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao is especially a great practice in arousing and organizing the masses to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It is precisely under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee that the people of the whole nation, by linking the actual class struggle with the two-line struggle and taking the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat as the weapon have smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. The history of our 25 years of class struggle since liberation and especially the practice of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius show that Chairman Mao's teaching, "A line or a viewpoint must be explained constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to explain them only to a few people; they must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses" is an irrefutable truth. Today, under the excellent situation that a great victory has been won in the great proletarian cultural revolution and great achievements have been attained in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Chairman Mao has once again admonished us to "make known to the whole nation" the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and further pointed out for us the direction for relying on the masses, consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration.

Whether or not to make known the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to the broad masses of the people in the whole nation is itself a struggle between the two lines and two ways of thinking. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao took over from Confucius the reactionary idea that "the people may be made to follow a path of action but they may not be made to understand it" and vigorously opposed the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat by the masses of the people. In his eyes, the people were "the stupid of the lowest class" and the "ignorant masses" who only know how to procure edible oil, salt, firewood and rice and basically should not study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lin Piao and company were extremely afraid of and opposed to the study of the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat by the masses because his sinister aim was to push the policy of "keeping the people in ignorance" and their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, so that when the time was ripe, they could make the whole country change its outlook and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. They also knew that once the broad masses grasped the theoretical weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they would expose their features as renegades to the dictatorship of the proletariat, lay bare their rumors and sophistries and exercise dictatorship over them. Such is precisely the conclusion of history.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the Party and the people of the whole country have picked up the theoretical weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat and very rapidly smashed the counter-revolutionary plot of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique that vainly attempted to promote restoration and regression. By summing up the experience of struggle against the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, the people of the whole country can also be made to further understand the necessity and importance of the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The aim of the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to fundamentally heighten the awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent capitalist restoration. This is an important matter bearing on whether or not the state would change color and on the destiny of the people of the whole country. It should be the concern and responsibility of everyone and not just the business of a few leaders. Chairman Mao long ago taught us: "To be good at translating the Party's policy into action of the masses, to be good at getting not only the leading cadres but also the broad masses to understand and master every movement and every struggle we launch--this is an art of Marxist-Leninist leadership. It is also the dividing line that determines whether or not we make mistakes in our work." This shows that no matter what we do, we must insure the integration of the higher and lower levels and of the leadership and the masses. Similarly, the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat must not merely be made known to the leader and the cadres but must also be made known to the broad masses of people in the whole country. With the masses in the know and there is a common goal, everyone would work as one man in struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It must be seen that as the masses live on the forefront of the three great revolutionary struggles, they understand best the trend of class struggle. Once they have grasped the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they can firmly seize the initiative in class struggle and steadily, accurately and vigorously deal blows to the restoration activities of a handful of class enemies. Meanwhile, they also are able to constantly supervise the Party and state leadership organs at various levels and consciously resist corrosion by bourgeois ideas. Once revisionism rears its head, it would be criticized and fought against. On the contrary, if we don't make the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat known to the masses, we would lose our bearings in practical work and would carry out what is wrong as what is correct. It can be seen that the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the raising of the ability to distinguish Marxism, as far as everyone of us is concerned, constitute a very necessary and very urgent task.

Today, with the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we must respond to Chairman Mao's great call, and in association with the historical and actual class struggle, seriously study the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, really get a clear understanding ideologically of why Lenin talked on the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, and struggle for the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture.

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Criticize and Repudiate the Old System and Wipe Out the Old Base

by

Ho Pei-p'ing (何北平)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 17, 1975)

In June 1918, in light of the reality of the acute and complicated class struggle and two-line struggle after the seizure of political power by the proletariat in Russia, the great teacher Lenin in the "Report on Struggle against Famine" delivered at a Joint Session of the All-Russia Central Executive Committee, the Moscow Soviet of Workers, Peasants and Red Army Deputies and the Trade Unions, incisively pointed out, "Ay, the working class is not severed by a Chinese wall from the old bourgeois society. And when a revolution takes place, it does not happen as in the case of the death of an individual, when the deceased person is simply removed. When the old society perishes, you cannot nail the corpse of bourgeois society into a coffin and lower it into the grave. It disintegrates in our midst; the corpse rots and poisons us." Lenin's great teaching has profoundly expounded the laws and characteristics of class struggle in this fairly long historical period of socialist society and pointed out the historical mission and tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The supersession of capitalism by socialism is an objective law independent of human will. But the reactionary exploiting classes have never lightly made their exit from the stage of history. The birth of the dictatorship of the proletariat does not signify the end of class struggle but is only the continuation and deepening of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between socialism and capitalism. Marxism holds that the supersession of one social system by another is a complicated and protracted revolutionary process. This is not simply a spontaneous process; it is a struggle and a process related to class conflicts. The socialist revolution carried out by the proletariat is in particular the most profound and most thorough revolution unknown before in the history of mankind. It is different from the social revolution involving the supersession of one exploiting class by another in history. It calls for the thorough overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, the supersession of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie by the dictatorship of the proletariat and the triumph of socialism over capitalism. It calls for the fundamental abolition of the exploitation of men by men of several thousand years standing, the elimination of all old cultures, old ideas, old customs and old habits, of bourgeois rights and of all remnants of the old society, the abolition of classes, class differences and the conditions giving rise to classes, and finally the realization of communism. Therefore, this is an earth-shaking great revolution, which cannot but encounter frenzied opposition from all exploiting classes, their representative figures of all descriptions and all old forces. Moreover, the new society is not separated from the bourgeois old society by a Great Wall. The new society is built on the ruins of

the old society. It cannot at one stroke eliminate all kinds of remnants from the old society, and it inevitably bears the traces of the old society in many respects. Lenin emphatically pointed out that the historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat "is naturally a period of unprecedentedly violent class struggle in unprecedentedly acute form." This is because under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the landlord and the bourgeois classes have not yet disappeared. They have still an international foundation, still have social connections and still put up desperate resistance for translating their hope for restoration into action. Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously and on a mass scale. This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both among the ranks of the proletariat and the personnel of state organs, there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life. Therefore, the proletariat must consolidate and develop its victories to enable the new young seedlings of socialism to grow luxuriantly, and it must wage a protracted, arduous violent and complicated class struggle and work properly to clear up the old base.

Marxist philosophy holds that the superstructure and the economic base represent the unity of opposites. The economic base decides the superstructure, and one kind of economic base will naturally give rise to the same kind of superstructure. However, the superstructure produces tremendous undesirable reactions, and ideology as an important component of the superstructure carries a certain degree of relative independence. One of the manifestations of such relative independence is that once formed, a given ideology cannot immediately change with a change in the economic base. In social history, every time after a major social revolution, when the social economic base has already changed, some parts of the ideology not necessarily change at once, and some even are kept for a very long historical period and can only be solved after repeated criticism and struggle.

In the history of our country, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius born out of the economic base of the slave society over 2,000 years ago belonged to the ideology of the slave society. But after the economic base of the slave society had been replaced by the economic base of the feudal landlord class, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, as part of the superstructure of the slave society, were not eliminated. After duly embellished, they again became the tool of the landlord class for the exercise of spiritual rule over the broad masses of laboring people. In the modern and contemporary periods, they were again used by imperialism and the bourgeoisie as a spiritual weapon to corrupt and drug the people. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and other chieftains of the revisionist line also cherished as the apple of the eye this reactionary decaying ideology in the form of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. They vigorously peddled them in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. This fact has fully testified to the great significance of our struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and shown the great significance of our carrying the revolution in the superstructure including all spheres of culture through to the end.

Of course, the present conditions of our country are different from those of Russia mentioned by Lenin at that time. However, in order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the task of criticizing the old systems and wiping out the old base is just as serious. The great leader Chairman Mao has recently issued an important instruction on the question of theory. He points out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. 'Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation.'" Chairman Mao also says, "China is a socialist country. Before liberation, she was much the same as capitalism. Even now, she practice an 8-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." Chairman Mao also points out that concerning the bourgeois right, "this can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." Therefore, it is quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power. This tells us that under the socialist conditions in our country, the struggle between capitalism on the wane and communism in the ascendant is still a protracted, acute and complicated one, as the garbage of the old system still exists to a serious extent. Therefore, we must read more works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, apply the theoretical weapon of Marxism to the thorough criticism of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and thorough criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the elimination of their baneful influence and effect, let Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought occupy all positions and insure our great motherland to march forward triumphantly along the road charted by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought!

* * *

LEADERSHIP OF PARTY COMMITTEES

An Experience of the Hsiyang County

by

Sheng Yu-chih (盛尤志) of a certain unit of the Wuhan units

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 19, 1975)

Comrade Wang Chin-tsu, deputy secretary to the CCP Committee of Hsiyang County, recommended at a meeting for learning from Tachai in agriculture in Shansi Province an experience for improving leadership work in the county committee. His recommendation roused much attention.

The Hsiyang county committee invited a group of basic-level cadres with a high awareness of the two-line struggle to participate in work for a period of time in the county organs, and help in improving ledership work in the county committee. They called this method "staying at a selected spot in the reverse."

In the past, we often talk about "staying at a selected spot." This calls for cadres at the higher level to go deep into the basic-level units to conduct investigations and studies, learn from the masses, and through "dissecting the sparrow," sum up experiences and lessons for guiding work in the area. This is a good Marxist method and should be upheld and developed. At present, the Hsiyang county has also added the method of "staying at a selected spot in the reverse." It calls not only for "going out" but also "inviting in," so that the basic-level cadres and the masses can come to the leadership organs to reveal contradictions, look for problems, and help the leadership organs resolve contradictions and improve work. This is also a Marxist method.

This thing is of some significance to the revolutionization of our proletarian state organs and the further reform of the realm of the superstructure. From time immemorial, what the exploiting classes talked about were the degree of respectability and strict social ranking. How could those of the lower level go to the higher level to study at a selected spot? Only the vanguard of the proletariat--the Communist Party could and dare to do this kind of thing. This is because "this army of ours is working completely for the liberation of the people and thoroughly for the interests of the people." Within the revolutionary ranks the leaders and the masses, the higher and lower ranks, are equal. We communists trust in the masses, respect the masses and rely on the masses. We resolutely oppose the idea of bourgeoisie right that is particular about social ranks.

Comrades coming from the basic level and from among the masses rich in practical experience have sharp eyes, and dare to think and speak out. The fact that the comrades engaged in leadership work have dared to invite such comrades and humbly listened to their opinions, are bold

in making self-criticism and good at summing up experience and correcting shortcomings and mistakes is an embodiment of the combat style and thoroughly revolutionary spirit of the communists. The deeds of the Hsiyang county committee tell us that by constantly inviting comrades from the basic levels to set forth their critical views in light of our shortcomings and mistakes in ideological political line and our work, it is easier to overcome such shortcomings and mistakes, and the revisionist things would be criticized. Just as Chairman Mao has constantly taught us, so long as we consciously put ourselves under the supervision of the masses "uphold what is good and correct what is wrong for the interests of the people, this contingent of ours will certainly prosper."

To maintain the close links of the Party and state organs with the masses and organize the people to exercise effective revolutionary supervision over the state organs is an essential measure for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. "The Communist Party is a political party which work in the interests of the nation and people, and which has absolutely no private ends to pursue. It should be supervised by the people and must never go against their will." What the Hsiyang county committee has done is exactly a demonstration of conscious acceptance of the people's revolutionary supervision by our state organs and leading cadres, and is also a good form and a good way for organizing the people to exercise revolutionary supervision. The facts show that conscious acceptance of the supervision of the people would win greater trust from the masses, maintain closer links between the Party and the masses, and further raise the prestige of the Party among the masses. The relationship between the Hsiyang county committee and the people of Hsiyang is a manifestation of the new form of relationship between the state organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the masses of the people, and of the unity of the Communist Party in power and the masses of the people.

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CORRESPONDENCE EDUCATION

Shanghai Medical College Starts Correspondence Course for City Students in Countryside

(NCNA-English Shanghai, March 16, 1975)

a medical college in shanghai has achieved good results in a new-type correspondence course for middle school graduates from cities now doing farmwork in the countryside and rural students.

unlike ordinary correspondence courses, the new course has instructors from the college stay in the countryside to give the students supplementary lectures and take them along on lecture tours.

the course was given by the shanghai no. 1 medical college to students doing farmwork in shangjao prefecture in kiangsi province and the hsishuang panna tai autonomous prefecture in yunnan province. the aim is to help improve rural medical service.

started in may last year, the course enrolled 2,300 students in the two prefectures and included the following subjects for the one-year study: rural health work, prevention and treatment of common diseases in the countryside, treatment by combination of western and traditional chinese medicine, and rudiments of traditional chinese medicine and herbal pharmacology. the vis-a-vis lectures were given in the people's communes and counties in the two prefectures.

po wen-chien, a student of the minority tai nationality in hsishuang panna, travelled over 100 kilometres of rugged mountain trails on foot to attend the lectures. he said: "the poor and lower-middle peasants in our mountain village wanted me to attend the correspondence college. i must study well so that i can serve them by practising medicine." however, as he speaks only the local dialect and could understand only about 20 per cent of the lectures given in standardized spoken chinese, he encountered great difficulties.

the instructors helped him warm-heartedly and gave him private lessons every day. po wen-chien studied assiduously and finally mastered how to prevent and treat recurrent diseases in his locality such as malaria and fasciolopsiasis, a disease caused by a parasitic fluke in the gall bladder.

upon completing the course, po wen-chien shook hands with his instructors and said with feeling: "you are good doctors chairman mao sends to us."

the students made steady progress as they combined textbook study with practice and applied what they learned to treat the peasants. when 17 students in a people's commune learned that there was incidence of measles in a production brigade, they went to the village to treat the patients, made investigations and successfully prepared a medicine of locally grown herbs for effective treatment. the clinical experience enabled them to have first-hand knowledge of the symtoms of measles at various stages as well as their complications.

the shanghai no. 1 medical college recently made an investigation of the results of the correspondence course. the findings showed that more than 70 per cent of the over 2,300 students were continuing their study of medicine on their own and 20 per cent were practising medicine as "barefoot doctors." local poor and lower-middle peasants were satisfied with the course. their common opinion was: "the correspondence course is good. it helps us train our own physicians who are not divorced from farm work."

WORKING WOMEN

Iron Girls Active in Central China County

(NCNA-English Wuhan, March 16, 1975)

over 3,700 teams of iron girls are active in macheng county in central china's hupeh province as a vigorous force in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the rural areas.

the first iron girls' team appeared in the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture in shansi province, when young women organized themselves into a shock team. in class struggle and farm production under the leadership of the brigade's party branch.

similar teams of militant young women were formed in macheng county in the winter of 1972, to build a 9.5-kilometre trunk canal for a reservior in the chengma district. some women commune members volunteered for the job which included a considerable section on the rocky hills and two 120-metre tunnels. their strength soon grew to 3,000. working for two winterspring periods, they completed the projects

in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. paying much attention to women's role in the three great revolutionary movements, the county party committee popularized the district's experience in organizing iron girls' teams which are now found all over the county.

party organizations in the county encouraged these young women to study chairman mao's teachings on women and criticize the "superiority of men over women", fallacy which forms part of the doctrines of confucius and mencius. this brought their socialist enthusiasm into full play. one of the gardens of the kueishan tea plantation has a team of 37 girls working as stone masons. they cut 2,000 cubic metres of stone, built seven embankments and created about one hectare of farmland in a month and became the first generation of woman masons in this mountainous area. in a year, fourteen iron girls of the fourth production brigade under the putouao commune terraced more than 15 hectares of hilly land, opened up a 10-hectare tea garden and planted 15,000 mulberry trees to become an outstanding team in the movement to learn from tachai.

in this deepening movement, many iron girls have acquired professional competence in various fields. the county now has 2,200 girls working as dynamiters, 940 as masons and 17 as blacksmiths. the iron girls also carry out scientific experiments on paddy rice, cotton, wheat, ground-nut, rape and sericulture.

under the care of party organizations, the iron girls seriously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and general knowledge at night schools and study classes. thus they constantly raise their consciousness of class struggle, of the struggle between the two lines and of the need to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. the masses of women are studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, learning to sing arias from model revolutionary theatrical works, putting on programmes written by themselves and taking to sports so as to occupy cultural positions in the countryside with socialist ideas.

the iron girls are maturing politically under the impetus of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. last year, more than 250 young women in the county were elected cadres of production brigades and over 90 to the commune level to add new blood to the ranks of the cadres.

Women in North China County Demolish Confucian Concept

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, March 17, 1975)

a group of women in a north china county have won popular esteem by sinking a well 140 metres deep in a matter of 40 days.

these stout, courageous young women, who proudly designated themselves the "petrel well-sinking team," said that they deliberately chose this hard and hazardous job to show what women of new china could accomplish and thus give the lie to the confucian absurdity about men's superiority to women.

inspired by the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, these women volunteered to undertake the task when their village, the sunchi production brigade in linyi county, shansi province, planned to bore another well for irrigating the arid soil.

this bold offer was met with doubt and objection by the conventional-minded. "it's a men's job to sink a well here, for you can strike water only way below the ground. how can these lasses manage it?" some of them said.

but the girls insisted, saying: "we propose to do it not just for increasing farm production but, more important, for blasting the several thousand years old conventional idea of looking down upon women." with strong support from the brigade party branch, they built the brick-lined well with top quality.

in old china, the working women, in addition to being dominated by the three systems of authority (political authority, clan authority and religious authority) as the men were, were also dominated by the men themselves (the authority of the husband).

the founding of new china overthrew the old system and brought fundamental changes to the women's political and economic status. but this does not mean that the old ideas and traditional force of habit would automatically pass into oblivion. in the sunchi brigade, many people were still under the sway of the old bias of excluding women from such jobs as well-sinking in the superstitious belief that the presence of women at the work site would bring failure.

shih ping-ching, chairman of the county women's federation, said: "one of the objectives of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius is to break the conventional concept of men's superiority to women propagated by the doctrines of confucius and mencius, which were part of the exploiting class ideology.

achievement of this objective will free women further from the old spiritual fetters and enable them really to take an equal share in the socialist revolution and construction."

women in the county, as shih ping-ching described, have been working in the current movement to implement chairman mao's teaching: "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." organizing themselves into a variety of work teams, young, middle-aged and elderly women are now active on all fronts.

a typical case of an "amiable housewife" turned into a political activist is lien yu-fen, a member of the linchin commune. she used to shut herself up within the four walls of her home, busy doing household chores and attending on her parents-in-law. one day she went to a meeting to criticize lin piao and confucius, and was exasperated by lin piao's crimes of preaching the confucian canon "restrain oneself and return to the rites" and attempting to restore capitalism. she told her mother-in-law: "you know as well as i how we suffered when we fled famine and trekked all the way from honan to this place in the old days. we mustn't let the clock be turned back to those miserable times. but how can we help fight against the class enemies if we are cooped up at home?"

with the sympathetic consent of her mother-in-law, she began to take an active part in political activities and became one of the enthusiasts in the brigade in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. she got several other women together and formed a "march 8 women's cotton-growing team" to conduct experiments on a three-hectare plot. their hard work was rewarded with an average yield of 1.88 tons of ginned cotton per hectare, the highest in the brigade.

last year, the number of all-women cotton-growing teams in the county reached 2,300 with a combined membership of 19,000. they were generally successful and the best teams reported an average yield of over 2.25 tons per hectare. most outstanding of all was the team in the wangchien brigade, the first of its kind in the county. mu hsien-lien, leader of the team, was elected deputy to the fourth national people's congress.

a number of cadres have come to the fore from among the local women in the course of struggle. more than 500 of them have been promoted to leading posts at brigade, commune or county levels.

the criticism of lin piao and confucius has also brought great changes to family relations. a number of men in this county, like those elsewhere, had clung to the time-worn convention of treating their wives as useful only in taking care of the husband and children and managing household affairs. having renounced the concept of despising women, these men are now eager to relieve their wives of the burden of household chores so that they can devote more time and energy to social work and collective productive labour.

SMALL COAL MINES

Small Coal Mines Mushroom in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Kunming, March 16, 1975)

more than 2,500 rural people's communes and production brigades, which cover all but two of the 118 counties in southwest china's yunnan province, have opened small coal mines, which now account for half of the province's total coal output.

with rich and widespread coal deposits, yunnan province has expanded its coal industry in line with the policy of "walking on two legs," which means simultaneous development of large enterprises and medium-sized and small enterprises and simultaneous employment of modern and indigenous methods. while developing big and medium-sized mines, the province has encouraged rural communes and production brigades to open small mines so as to make full use of the extensively distributed coal reserves.

the hungho hani-yi autonomous prefecture, which used to depend on other places for the bulk of its coal supplies, has since 1970 opened a number of new state-owned coal mines and fostered commune-and brigade-run coal pits. the prefecture is now able to meet the growing needs of local industry and agriculture and supply fuel coal for the local population.

miners of the small collieries in yunnan province have displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, and increased production steadily. partly due to their effort, coal output of the whole province last year was 12.5 per cent higher than that in 1973.

the small coal mines run by communes and production brigades also help accumulate funds for farm production. the wenhsing commune in hsuanwei county has provided more than five million yuan for farm production out of the returns from its coal pits over the past six years.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Irresistible Torrent

(NCNA-English Peking, March 16, 1975)

the "people's daily" today carries a round-up of current affairs entitled "irresistible torrent", excerpts from the article follow:

in the past two months or more, all kinds of fundamental contradictions in the world have been further sharpening. anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonist struggles waged by the third world people and the people of the whole world have won one new victory after another. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this mighty torrent is rolling on irresistibly.

the fierce offensive launched by the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces on new year's day has won a tremendous victory. in the past two months or more, they have driven the phnompenh puppet regime to the wall by annihilating more than 30,000 enemy effectives and have step by step tightend the grip on the traitors' den. the panic-stricken lon nol traitorous clique has been thrown into utter confusion. washington's big wigs and brasshats have raised a hue and cry, calling for an additional "military aid" of more than 200 million dollars as a shot in the arm for the lon nol clique. in private, however, they had to admit that no amount of arms could save the puppet regime from collapse. the u.s. is airlifting ammunition and food to the lon nol clique day and night but all its efforts are futile.

the national liberation movements of the people in southern africa have made a new breakthrough this year. the angolan people, through protracted and arduous struggle, forced the portuguese government to recognize in january their right to national independence. the collapse of the portuguese colonial empire in africa has brought about a radical change in the balance of forces in southern africa. the encouraged zimbabwean, namibian and azanian people are vigorously waging revolutionary armed struggle with stronger fighting

will. the voster and smith racist regimes are finding it more and more difficult to play their trick of "reconciliation". the tens of millions of the people in southern africa are not isolated, but have a strong backing. the session of the organization of african unity held in dar es salaam in mid-january stressed once again its increased support to the national liberation movements of the people in southern africa, and expressed the determination that the african people will move "towards final elimination of the scourge of colonialism and racism" from the african continent. no force can stem the historical course of the african continent's complete independence and liberation.

nor is there tranquility in the middle east. the palestinian commandos who have been fighting the zionists for ten years ushered in the 11th fighting year with repeated strikes against the israeli aggressors in the past two months. the two superpowers in a flurry of diplomatic activities attempted to control the middle east situation to serve their own interest according to their wishes. however, the arab people are maintaining high vigilance against their manoeuvres.

the struggle of the third world countries against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is growing rapidly in a wider field. an important aspect of this struggle is to fight against the plunder and control by international exploitors in the economic realm. more and more developing countries are taking forceful measures to rid themselves of the economic yoke of colonialism and neo-colonialism, especially the superpowers. since the beginning of this year, the voice of the third world calling for a change of the old international economic order has become ever louder and the trend of its united struggle is growing day by day. the petroleum exporting countries, which have won great victories in their fight, have withstood the pressures and stood the test. they were not cowed by the threat of the use of arms made by the united states early this year; nor were they shaken by the stabs in the back made by the soviet revisionists towards their just struggle in the latter's contention for the middle east oil. at the algiers conference, the opec heads of state declared solemnly that they were ready to repulse any threat or aggression in defence of their legitimate rights. their perseverance in the oil struggle and their victories have pushed forward the third world struggle on the problem of other raw materials. the raw materials conference of developing countries held in dakar in early february with over eighty delegations taking part showed concentratedly the determination of the third world countries against plunder and control by imperialism, especially the superpowers.

this new and vigorous force of the third world is daily demonstrating its mighty power as the main force in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

"Factors Making for War Are Growing," Says
Jen-min Jih-pao

(NCNA-English Peking, March 16, 1975)

the "people's daily" today warns that the "factors making for war are growing" with the two superpowers intensifying their rivalry for world hegemony this year.

the paper makes the point in a review of this year's international developments. the review reads in part as follows:

it has become increasingly difficult for the two superpowers to cover up their intensified contention with the thin veil of "detente", the more so because the soviet revisionists are themselves stripping away the veil.

on the very day that the two superpowers announced resumption of the strategic arms limitation talks, u.s. secretary of defense james schlesinger came out with the statement that, the soviet union had begun to deploy a new generation of missiles, and the united states was studying counter-measures. immediately after soviet representatives proposed freezing troop strength in central europe at the central european troops reduction conference, the soviet revisionists announced that they were holding large-scale military exercises in europe in march. as soon as the two superpowers resumed their talks in moscow on the underground nuclear test ban, the soviet union set off a new series of underground nuclear explosions, the united states followed suit.

it is noteworthy that of late the military chiefs of both superpowers have become more outspoken, stressing the need to strengthen their military might in preparation for war. moscow has openly called for maintenance of the "fighting strength of the armed forces" to be in "combat preparedness at all times". in washington the united states is being urged to increase military spending and "maintain a military posture second to none" because stepped-up soviet arms expansion has upset the military power balance between the two superpowers. the u.s. president has proposed a huge military budget of an unprecedented 94,000 million dollars on the grounds that soviet military spending is twenty per cent higher than that of the united states. it is crystal clear that while the two superpowers play up "detente" and "disarmament", they are actually accelerating the arms race by

vying for overwhelming superior military strength, especially nuclear strength, as a means to secure world hegemony.

the two superpowers have also been busy round the world in competition over spheres of influence. early this year, both soviet foreign minister andrei gromyko and u.s. secretary of state henry kissinger hurried to the middle east, each trying to sell his respective formula designed to tighten his country's grip on the middle east and edge the other country out. in the mediterranean, the two superpowers are locked in competitive efforts to influence the development of the cyprus situation and bring that strategically important island under the control of one against the other. in the south asian sub-continent and the indian ocean area, on the very day the united states lifted its arms embargo against india and pakistan, a high-ranking soviet military delegation led by minister of defence andrei grechko arrived in new delhi to discuss with the indian government the strengthening of military "co-operation" between the two countries. all in all, one superpower is trying its best to maintain its vested interests while the other is straining to expand its sphere of influence. in the contention for maritime hegemony, soviet social-imperialism is even more aggressive. it has stretched expansionist hands not only into the barents sea in northern europe and the sea of japan in the far east but also to the carribbean sea on the doorstep of the united states.

the rivalry between the two superpowers has caused disquiet in every part of the world. the soviet revisionist clique preaches in all seriousness that 'the danger of war has been put off'. the fact is, however, that the factors making for war are growing. stark reality has made more and more people come to realize that soviet-u.s. contention for world hegemony is the root cause of a new world war and that it is especially necessary at present to keep vigilance against soviet social-imperialism which is aggressively stretching its tentacles in all directions.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Film Reception Held by Chinese Embassy in Gambia

(NCNA-English Peking, March 16, 1975)

chen shih-pei, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the gambia, gave a film reception on march 14. two coloured documentary films "ode to the national day" and "a brilliant spectacle" were shown to the welcome of the gambian guests, according to a banjul report.

among those present at the reception were andrew camara, vice-president and minister for local government and lands, alieu badara n'jie, minister of external affairs, muhamadu lamin saho, attorney general, alieu jack, minister of works and communications, and other high-ranking officials.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to the gambia were also present.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Press Communique on the Visit to China by Guyanese Prime Minister Burnham

(NCNA-English Peking, March 17, 1975)

press communique on the visit by prime minister linden forbes s. burnham of the co-operative republic of guyana to the people's republic of china

march 17, 1975

prime minister linden forbes s. burnham of the co-operative republic of guyana and mrs. burnham paid an official visit to the people's republic of china from march 12 to 17, 1975 at the invitation of premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china. accompanying the prime minister and mrs. burnham on the visit were mr. h.o. jack, minister of energy and natural resources; mr. s.s. naraine, minister of works and housing; ambassador winston king, economic adviser to the government of guyana; mr. oscar henry, permanent secretary of the office of the prime minister; mr. rudy collins, permanent secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; and other high-ranking officials.

during their stay in china, prime minister and mrs. burnham and their party visited factories, people's communes, other institutions, scenic spots and historical

monuments in peking, tachai, shanghai and canton and were warmly welcomed and cordially received by the chinese government and people.

premier chou en-lai met prime minister burnham and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and prime minister burnham held talks in a sincere and friendly atmosphere on further strengthening and developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries as well as on international issues of common interest. the two sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks.

both sides maintain that the current international situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. the third world is increasingly awakening and growing in strength, and playing an ever greater role in international affairs. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible trend of history.

both sides stress that political independence is incomplete without economic independence. in order to secure economic emancipation, it is imperative to combat imperialist and particularly superpower economic plunder and exploitation, build a new, equitable international economic order and develop an independent national economy.

both sides are of the view that all countries must be treated as equals. big nations should not threaten small ones, strong nations should not oppress weak ones, and rich nations should not plunder poor ones. the affairs of each country should be managed by the people of that country. the affairs in the world should be settled by all countries through consultations on the basis of equality. both sides resolutely condemn any foreign aggression, interference, control and subversion.

both sides hold that latin america and the caribbean region, an important force in the third world, are playing an active role in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. both sides pledge their firm support for the peoples of latin america and the caribbean region in their just struggle to win or safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty and develop the national economy.

the chinese side heartily rejoice at the successes achieved by the guyanese government and people under the leadership of prime minister burnham in the struggle to defend their national independence and state

sovereignty and develop their national economy, and express appreciation of and support for the pursuing of the policy of independence and non-alignment by the guyanese government in international affairs and its efforts to promote the cause of solidarity and progress of the caribbean region and the rest of the third world.

the guyanese side express their deep appreciation of the role of the chinese people under the wise leadership of chairman mao in establishing a new world order based on the equality of all states. the experiences of the heroic people of china hold valuable lessons for the developing countries struggling to build a new society after prolonged colonialist and imperialist oppression.

both sides hold that the further strengthening and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and guyana not only accord with the desires and interests of the two peoples but are in the interest of the cause of anti-imperialist unity of the third world countries. in this spirit, the two sides held friendly discussions and reached agreement on such matters as further developing the economic and trade relations between the two countries and signed the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the cooperative republic of guyana.

both sides point out with satisfaction that the visit of prime minister and mrs. burnham to the people's republic of china is a complete success and has made a positive contribution to strengthening still further the friendly relations and cooperation between china and guyana and the friendship between the two peoples.

Guyanese Prime Minister Burnham in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, March 16, 1975)

prime minister linden forbes sampson burnham of the co-operative republic of guyana, mrs. burnham and the other distinguished guyanese guests visited shanghai today in the company of tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

this morning, the distinguished guests visited the hsinhua hospital, where they were given a warm welcome by leading members and medical workers of the hospital.

prime minister and mrs. burnham watched with interest the removal of a goitre under acupuncture anaesthesia.

mrs. burnham was also showed round wards of the department of gynecology and obstetrics and a room for the new-born.

in the course of the visit, prime minister burnham spoke highly of the achievements made by the chinese medical workers in combining traditional chinese medicine with western medicine.

prime minister and mrs. burnham visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and a children's palace this afternoon. hand in hand, the distinguished guyanese guests and little hosts in the children's palace together watched wushu (traditional chinese shadow boxing and sword play), musical and dance items, table tennis matches, painting and many other extra-curricular activities. children in a singing room sang a song of the friendship between the people of china and guyana. before the guests departed, children asked prime minister burnham to convey the regards of the chinese children for the guyanese children after he returned home.

prime minister and mrs. burnham and the other distinguished guyanese guests accompanying him on the visit were given a warm welcome at a banquet hosted by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee this evening.

present were tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, and vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, chou li-chir and feng kuo-chu.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and guyana.

ma tien-shui said in his toast: although china and guyana are separated by oceans, the guyanese people are held in respect by the people in shanghai for the heroic struggle they have waged to shake off colonialist blockade. we sincerely wish the guyanese people continuous new victories on their road of advance.

prime minister burnham said in his toast: this visit and the kindness and warmth we have received will serve to strengthen the friendly relations even more.

wishing the chinese people every success in their great struggle, he said: "your victories are ours because we, like you, are a member of the third world fighting against oppression, fighting against imperialism and fighting against hegemonism."

the distinguished guests were entertained with an acrobatic performance after the banquet.

Guyanese Prime Minister Leaves Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, March 17, 1975)

linden forbes sampson burnham, prime minister of the co-operative republic of guyana, mrs. burnham and the other distinguished guyanese guests accompanying the prime minister on the visit concluded their official visit to china and left here by special plane this afternoon, bringing with them the profound friendship of the chinese people for the guyanese people.

the distinguished guests were seen off at the airport by tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress who accompanied the guyanese prime minister on his visit to kwangchow; wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; and leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee kou ching-yen, liang hsiang, lo fan-chun and liu kuei-lan, as well as more than 2,000 local people.

as prime minister and mrs. burnham arrived at the airport, young people gathered there performed fishermen's dance and red flower dance to the rhythm of drums and gongs. they warmly congratulated the distinguished guyanese guests on their successful visit to china.

present at the airport were chinese ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan and deputy director of the american

and oceanian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry chen teh-ho, who accompanied the distinguished guests on the visit.

director of protocol of the chinese foreign ministry chu chuan-hsien and charge d'affaires ad interim of the guyanese embassy in peking cecil s. pilgrim left here by the same plane together with prime minister and mrs. burnham.

the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet at noon today to warmly welcome the distinguished guyanese guests. vice-chairman wang shou-tao and prime minister burnham spoke at the banquet and proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

prime minister burnham and other distinguished guests visited the shuikou reservoir, the dyke and a hydro-electric power station near the reservoir on the eastern outskirts of kwangchow this afternoon. the guests and hosts had cordial conversations during the visit.

the visitors were given an account of how peasants of a local people's commune built the reservoir by self-reliance in 1958. it now irrigates 1,140 hectares of farmland, generates power and serves as a fish breeding centre and drainage in case of mountain flood.

prime minister burnham told the cadre in charge of the reservoir after the visit that he was deeply impressed and praised the commune for its good work. the latter said they still had a lot to do. prime minister burnham said that was a correct approach which would helped them make faster progress.

mrs. burnham and some other guests visited the tali people's commune in nanhai county, kwangtung province.

prime minister and mrs. burnham arrived in kwangchow from shanghai this morning.

CHINA AND ITALY

Peking Banquet in Honor of Italian Press Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, March 16, 1975)

peking press circles gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the italian press delegation led by giancarlo danovi, deputy head of the press department of the italian foreign ministry.

among the guests were italian ambassador to china folco trabalza, officials of the italian embassy here and correspondents of the ansa news agency stationed in peking.

present were leading members of media organizations in the chinese capital and the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, including teng kang, hsieh li-fu, pan fei, li che-fu, hsiao teh, chang chang-hai, wang li-hsing and chao ping-chuan.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Delegation of Organization of Communists of Italy (M-L)

(NCNA-English Peking, March 17, 1975)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a banquet here this afternoon in honour of the delegation of the organization of the communists of italy (marxist-leninist) headed by national secretary osvaldo pesce.

present was feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

the delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Professors Leave Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, March 16, 1975)

japanese semi-conductor scientists professor makoto kikuchi and madame kikuchi, and associate professor masamori iida left here for a visit to shanghai today.

they arrived here on march 7 for academic exchange and a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese scientific and technical association.

chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the host association, met prof. kikuchi and others during their stay in peking. liu yin, vice-president of the chinese society of electronics, met and feted them.

Chinese Pavilion at Fukuoka Expositon of Japan Opens

(NCNA-English Tokyo, March 16, 1975)

an exhibition of the people's republic of china opened at the fukuoka exposition of japan in fukuoka, kyushu, yesterday.

kazuma shinto, mayor of fukuoka city, toshimitsu fukuda, president of the fukuoka exposition and director of the nishinihon shimbun (west japan news), cut the ribbon for the opening ceremony of the chinese pavilion. they visited the pavilion in company of li chuan, head of the friendship delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and li yu-shu, leader of the work team of the chinese exhibition. present at the ceremony were japanese friends from various circles and leaders of the chinese residents from a number of prefectures and cities.

the four-member friendship delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade arrived in tokyo on march 11. besides inaugurating the chinese pavilion, it is also paying a friendship visit on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of tokai head office, kobe branch, of the japan international trade promotion association. also visiting the chinese pavilion were gohei tani, mayor of kitakyushu, and friends from other countries. kanichi kubo, governor of nagasaki prefecture, and many friends sent messages of greetings to the chinese pavilion.

the chinese national emblem hangs high above the crimson gate of the pavilion. in the centre of the pavilion hall is a streamer inscribed with "friendship between peoples of china and japan will last from generation to generation." visitors toured the chinese pavilion with great interest.

last evening, fukuoka prefecture, fukuoka city, the nishinihon shimbun-sha and fukuoka citizens' association for the chinese pavilion, jointly gave a reception to welcome the visiting chinese friendship delegation and the work team of the chinese pavilion, and to greet the opening of the chinese pavilion. kazuma shinto and li chuan spoke at the reception. they all pointed out that the exhibition will strengthen the friendship between the peoples of china and japan and further develop economic and trade relations between the two countries.

the fukuoka exposition also opened yesterday. li chuan was among those attending the opening ceremony. the 70-day long exposition is jointly sponsored by fukuoka prefecture, fukuoka city and the nishinihon shimbum-sha.

NPC Vice Chairman Li Su-wen Meets Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, March 17, 1975)

li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the japanese friendship delegation of the headquarters of the liberation league of "outcast" communities with tomi yoneda as its leader, akio komai as its deputy leader and tatsukuni komori as its secretary-general.

present on the occasion were wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association; pasang, member of the n.p.c. standing committee; chang yin-hua, deputy to the n.p.c. and worker of the peking no. 2 public-cleansing vehicles plant; wang wei, deputy to the n.p.c. and shop-assistant of the peking tungchihmen non-staple food store; and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

Japanese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Youth Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, March 17, 1975)

japanese prime minister takeo miki received all the members of the chinese youth delegation with wei li-ling as leader and chao chun-chen as deputy leader at the prime minister's residence here this afternoon and had a friendly conversation with them.

the prime minister said a review of history shows that friendly relations between japan and china are a basis of stability in both asia and the pacific region. mutual exchanges and deeper understanding between the younger generations of the two countries are of great significance to the relations of the two countries. to maintain the relations of good neighbourliness and friendship between japan and china is the aspiration of the entire japanese people. he said: we are glad to see that the friendly exchanges between the two countries have made much progress both in quality and quantity.

the prime minister expressed the hope that an agreement will be reached soon after the current talks on a japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

present on the occasion was hideji kawasaki, chairman of the exchange association of world youth and juniors. chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also present.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean and Chinese Army Volleyball Teams Play Friendly Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, March 16, 1975)

the "february 8th" men's and women's volleyball teams of the korean people's army met the chinese people's liberation army "august first" teams in the opening friendly matches of their china tour this evening.

the matches were played in the capital indoor stadium here and the teams drew applause from the capacity 18,000 spectators for their good sportsmanship and skill.

chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council, was present to watch the matches. prior to the matches, he met li jong do and song hyo won, leader and deputy leader of the visiting teams, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present at the meeting and watching the matches were leading members of general departments and armed services of the p.l.a., including ho cheng-wen, wei po-ting, sun hung-chen, lu jen-tsan and hsueh shao-ching; leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission li ching-chuan, leading member of the "people's daily" lu ying; li yong ik, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and editor-in-chief of the "rodong sinmun" now visiting peking, korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, minister-counsellor li jae pil of the korean embassy, and military attache senior colonel kang song chol of the korean embassy and his wife.

the volleyball players of the two countries filed into the arena amid warm applause. vice-premier chen hsi-lien and the korean comrades walked down from the rostrum to shake hands cordially with the players and were photographed together with them.

the strong visiting men's and women's teams showed an all-round skill, high morale and greater experience and won their matches by the identical score of 3:1 after more than four hours of exciting exchanges. the strong defensive play of the visiting women's team and the sharp attacking game of the visiting men's team were particularly impressive.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Chinese and Moroccan Foreign Ministers Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, March 16, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese foreign minister, held talks with dr. ahmed laraki, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs of the kingdom of morocco, here this morning.

taking part in the talks on the moroccan side were: zine el abidine sebti, director of economic affairs and cooperation of the ministry of state in charge of foreign affairs; mohamed tazi, director of the foreign department of the bank of morocco; ali amor, chief of the service of external finance of the ministry of finance; bouchaara tahar, deputy director of external commerce of the ministry of commerce, industry, mines and merchant shipping; and mehdi bennani, chief of the private secretariat of the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs.

also present was abderrahim harkett, moroccan ambassador to china.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: hu ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chou chueh, acting director of the foreign ministry's west asian and north african affairs department; chang keng-ho, director of a department of the ministry of foreign trade; li pu-hsiao, deputy director of a department of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries; and kao chien-chung, deputy director of a department of the foreign ministry.

Chinese and Moroccan Foreign Ministers Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, March 17, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese foreign minister, and dr. ahmed laraki, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs of the kingdom of morocco continued talks here this morning.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Moroccan Minister Ahmed Laraki

(NCNA-English Peking, March 17, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met in hospital here this afternoon with dr. ahmed laraki, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs of the kingdom of morocco, and zine el abidine sebti, director of economic affairs and cooperation of the ministry of state in charge of foreign affairs, who has come to visit china with the foreign minister.

moroccan ambassador to china abderrahim harkett was present on the occasion.

present also were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister ho ying, acting director chou chueh and deputy director lo hsu of the foreign ministry's west asian and north african affairs department and deputy director of the ministry's protocol department kao chien-chung.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Communist Party General Secretary Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, March 16, 1975)

kazimierz mijal, general secretary of the communist party of poland, wound up his visit to china and left here recently.

he was seen off at the airport by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of organizations concerned.

while in china, comrade mijal toured honan, shensi, kwangsi, kwangtung and shansi provinces, where he was accorded warm welcome and cordial reception by leading members of local communist party committees and people.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Singapore Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam

(NCNA-English Peking, March 16, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met in hospital here this evening with s. rajaratnam, foreign minister of the republic of singapore, and lee khoon choy, senior minister of state for foreign affairs.

present on the occasion were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and deputy departmental directors chang han-chih, cheng jui-sheng and liu hua.

Singapore Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, March 17, 1975)

s. rajaratnam, foreign minister of the republic of singapore, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and leading members of departments concerned, including cheng jui-sheng, liu hua, hsiao teh, chang hsien-cheng, wang yu-cheng and chen chung-piao.

present were lee khoon choy, senior minister of state for foreign affairs of singapore, and other distinguished singapore guests.

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